THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 20, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia,
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

SINKING OF THE PLATTE VALLEY.

Instances of Heroism and Big Hearts—The Calmness of the Ladies—Noble Conduct of the Officers—Narrow Escape of Passengers—The Number of Lost an Unanswered Question—Number Estimated Unchanged—The Cause of the Catastrophe—Loss to Consignees—Insurance, Etc.

From the Memphis Argus of Saturday.

The great disaster in the sinking of the steamer Platte Valley proves to be of fully the magnitude we described in yesterday's issue. As to the number of lives lost, that will never be known while time lasts. The passengers had not been all, or near all, registered, and as to the steerage passengers, there cannot be any correct data. They went aboard as the immense freight was loaded, and no particular notice was taken of the number. The clerk had not taken any of their names. A party who was on the boat has furnished us a statement of the disaster, which is so clear and connected that we place it before our readers:—

We would state that the steamer Platte Valley was running in the channel of the river at the time of striking the wreck of the gunboat, and that the pilot, who is an experienced one, was perfectly aware of the location of the wreck, but on coming into the bend the boat so flushed with him that she struck before he could prevent it. On striking, the Captain, seeing that she would sink, ordered the pilot to run the boat on the bar, which was done by the pilot. The boat sunk very rapidly, and settled in about twenty feet of water. On striking, the Captain ran down into the cabins, and instructed the passengers to ascend to the upper deck as soon as possible, which was done; and as far as we could learn, there were but two cabin passengers lost. The passengers, at the time of striking, were apparently panic-stricken, but owing to the coolness of the Captain, Colonel Henry, Colonel Taylor, Captain Weaver, and others, were quieted. Some few male passengers in their fright jumped overboard, out were picked up below. The pilot-house took fire at the time, and added to the tumult. In breaking the skylight to see if the cabin was in danger of fire, a lady was discovered floating on a table, holding on to her colored servant. She was pulled out by the mate and pilot, who were on watch when the boat sunk, and, we are glad to say, saved. The number of deck passengers we could not state, as but few were registered. As soon as the boat settled, the boat's yawl and a skiff from shore were used to transport the women and children ashore. There was not a man left in the boats until the women and children had gone. The tug, which was down the river with the pilots of the Louisville, Olive Branch, and Platte Valley, who had been down sounding the channel, came up and rendered valuable assistance. The Captain with his entire crew, were two hours on the boat after the passengers had all left, and did not leave until everything was done that could be done, and remained on shore looking for passengers, and seeing what could be done, till morning. The money that was in the safe belonging to passengers was saved, but the boat's money that was in the drawer was lost, as the water was over the desk before the clerk left the office, and he had not time to get it. As regards some of the crew leaving the boat in the landing boat, it is not so, as before stated. The crew remained on the boat.

In addition to the above, we have learned many incidents which may be of interest. It is stated that the boat went down in four minutes after striking the wreck. The bottom of the boat is supposed to have been torn almost literally off. The water rushed in so fearfully fast that few of those below could go above, even if they had thought of doing so. Colonel Henry, Colonel Clay Taylor, and the officers of the boat are spoken of in the highest terms. Many acts of daring and heroism were performed which deserve to be mentioned, yet others might be overlooked equally as meritorious.

Colonel Gus. Henry, we are pleased to mention, recovered his baggage yesterday. There was but one man who saved his trunk at the time of the disaster. When he was pulled up on the hurricane deck by the captain, he dragged a huge leather trunk after him, and it was saved. He went down the river on the Olive Branch. That man will take care of himself and get through the world.

It is stated that a lady, by her noble efforts, saved a tipsy husband and their four children by her own exertions. The husband was too tight to know what was going on. His wife first led or dragged him up the stairs to the hurricane deck, and then carried up her children, and all were saved. A horse belonging to the man broke loose and swam to the shore, and likewise was saved. Such a wife as that is more than any man deserves who touches the "ardent."

One of the crew jumped into the water and rescued two white men who were in a drowning condition. But for the exertions of the Captain and others, a great many would have jumped off after the danger was over—so panic-stricken do men become under unusual circumstances of danger. The ladies acted with much more coolness after the first moment of dismay than the men.

The lady mentioned above was found floating around in the cabin on a door, and was pulled up through the skylight by Mr. John Sullivan, the first mate, and James Hall, the pilot.

A gentleman from Arkansas, named Martin, floated two miles down the river on a door, and was picked up by a flatboat. A deck sweeper also floated down about the same distance, and finding he would soon become stiff from cold, abandoned the float and swam to a snag, which he held to, and from which he was ultimately taken by the flatboat.

Few only of the cabin passengers are known to have been lost. One old gentleman and lady bound for the mouth of Red river are missing, and most probably lost. Two of the deck-hands were smothered up or fastened by the falling of a lot of corn, when the boat careened, and thus perished. The others, we understand, escaped. The cabin floor was torn asunder as the boat sank, and a horse, a number of hogs, and many articles of freight, were forced up through the opening. An effort was made to let the horse out, but it failed.

The money of the passengers in the safe amounted to $12,000 or $15,000. One man had $5000 in gold. Mr. A. C. Isaacs, the clerk, rushed to the safe after the water began to enter the cabin, and secured the money in his handkerchief. He was unable to get the boat's money, and barely had time to jump out at the window, and be lifted above as the water filled the office and cabins. One of the passengers on receiving his money burst into tears of joy. The books of the boat were lost. The two families bound for Texas have not been heard from. They are, almost without a doubt, lost. The tug of Briggs & Peterson rendered invaluable service in carrying the passengers ashore. The officers and crew all remained until the last passenger was safely removed. They then went ashore and had places provided for the passengers in the neighboring houses; but for themselves, remained on the bank looking for passengers or their interests all the night.

The Platte Valley was built about nine years ago, and had lately been repaired at an expense of $15,000. She was owned by Captain Blake and Captain Benjamin Johnson, of St. Louis. The present trip was very promising. The cargo aboard is estimated to have been worth $500,000. The officers never had a better prospect, and expected to clear $5000 by the trip. The value of the vessel was about $35,000; insured for $15,000.

The old wreck lies in the channel, which is very swift, about seventy-five yards from the shore. Just there the river makes an abrupt bend. It seems that the pilot miscalculated the force of the current, or the distance of the wreck, and in attempting to make the turn was carried literally across the wreck. That old gunboat is more destructive of life under water than she ever was when afloat. These additional facts and incidents we have thrown together as a part of the history of this, the greatest and most distressing calamity which has occurred upon the Western waters in many months.

The fact that no register can ever be had of those on board, and consequently the number lost cannot be ascertained, casts an additional shadow and mystery over the catastrophe. We think it would be well if the law required the consignees of boats to keep a list of their passengers on shore, that in such accidents the names of the victims might be ascertained for the certain information of their friends.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The New Municipal Contest—New Tricks of the Rebels—The Politicians in a Stew, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, January 22.

We are soon to be again involved in a fierce political contest for the Mayoralty of Baltimore and members of the City Council. Our conservative State Legislature has just passed a law ordering a new election for Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to take place on the 6th February ensuing. The period for holding this election is only two weeks off. It is a short time in which to do so much. There is no doubt whatever that the conservative candidates, whoever they may be, for Mayor and Councilmen will be elected.

The Union party in Baltimore and Maryland killed itself dead more than a year ago by schism and division. Two factions sprang up in it, each wanting the control, and the result has been its extinction. Governor Swann, who had great influence, went in with the conservatives, who, being joined by the Democrats and disaffected Unionists, controlled the majority, as against what is termed extreme radicalism. Union men might at one time have united, or held together as a party, but each faction grew obstinate, the house divided against itself, and we now realize the bitter fruits. Democrats, those in sympathy with the South, together with many who were and still are purely loyal, joined together, and thus the sceptre has departed from Judah. There is no need of complaining, such is the fact, irrevocably fixed. What is known as conservatism must have its day. There are, however, significant indications that the seeds of dissension and corruption are already sown in this party, tending to its destruction. Every Rebel sympathizer is its friend and supporter, all of whom expect not only to be restored to full citizenship, but to have the offices and control of affairs as they had during the 19th of April, 1861.

The politicians and wire-workers are now busily engaged preparing the programme for the ensuing municipal election. A clean sweep, of course, is to be made of all who are now in authority under the city Government. Not a solitary radical will be left to tell the tale of his misfortunes. We have, under the Enfranchisement act, probably thirty-five thousand voters in Baltimore. Of these the ruling party (radicals) were able to poll only about 5500 for Mayor Chapman. When all vote, as they can and will, on the 6th of February, it is easy to divine who, or which party, is destined to triumph.

The Democrats will not be likely to make nominations. It is altogether probable David Harvey, Esq., conservative, will be again put up for Mayor. He is really a good man, and entirely sound as to loyalty; was an old Whig, and belonged to the Union party before it split. Two or more candidates may be in the field, of the same sentiments. Serious consternation prevails to-day amongst the corporation officeholders. It is believed Mayor Chapman and members of the Council now in office will contest their right to hold on, regardless of any new election, in the courts, alleging its unconstitutionality.

One thing is certain, the power and reign of the straight-out Union party in Maryland are gone for the time being, unless Congress comes to the rescue, giving our State a provisional Government. William Gatchell, Esq., who served some fifteen months in Fort Warren during the war, is spoken of as a conservative candidate for the Mayoralty. It is supposed Colonel George P. Kane may be called back from his exile, and put at the head of the police.

We are in what may be termed a pretty stew. But the fates have so decreed, and who can help it? A good deal of fault lies at the doors of those now to suffer. Had they been wise and discreet, all this trouble might have been obviated. The North has nothing politically to expect from Maryland. She is joined to her idols. If, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary, she may be taken by the neck, as she was once before, and forced to obedience. We are now thrown off, politically, commercially, and, to some extent, socially, from all sympathy and affiliation except with the impoverished, broken-down South. Perhaps it may be in our power to exist on chivalry. Let the worst come to the worst, and then the "tug of war."

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Quebec—Educational Rights of the Protestant Minority—Railroad Receipts in Canada.

MONTREAL, January 22.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has received a letter from the Pope, dated 22d December, thanking him for having superintended the publication of a French edition of the New Testament, with notes, which his Holiness thinks will be an antidote to the previous errors circulated in other editions of the Scriptures.

The Government organs here say that Mr. Galt's mission to England with the Ministerial delegation had nothing to do with the protection of the educational rights of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, as had been previously stated, and that he went merely as a financier in connection with this. It is noted that the scheme agreed upon by the Conference, as published in a London newspaper, omits the guarantees on the subject of education embodied in the Quebec scheme.

This educational question is looked on in Lower Canada as the most important feature of the Confederation project, and anything indicating the mode in which it is to be disposed of is discussed with much interest. The *Minerve*, which speaks the views of the Government, announces that if the Confederation Bill submitted to the Imperial Parliament undergoes any important alterations, the Canadian Legislature will be convoked in April or May to consider the changes which may be made.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1866 were $6,639,260—an increase of $53,067 over 1865. Those of the Great Western were $3,364,402—an increase of $3648. Those of the Northern, $512,872—an increase of $19,095. The receipts of all the Canadian railways from which there are returns, including the above, were $10,968,963—an increase of $175,585. Number of miles in operation, 2104. From two railways, which have together a length of about 120 miles, there are no returns.

—Sir Charles Murray, the British Minister at Copenhagen, has received from the Danish Government four letters written by Lord Bacon to King Christian IV in 1620-21, and has transmitted them to Lord Stanley.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER CUBA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The steamer Cuba, with European dates to the 13th and 14th, has arrived.

The delegates from the North American colonies had been entertained at a grand dinner by the Canada Club of London.

The ship-joiners preparing the steamer Great Eastern for the traffic between New York and Brest had struck for higher wages.

James F. Wilkinson, late Manager of the London Joint Stock Discount Company, and well known to the banking world, has been found guilty of robbing his Company of two checks, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The German steamer City of Boston has completed ten voyages between New York and Liverpool, running 70,000 statute miles, a performance never before equalled.

The Admiralty are preparing estimates to build one first class armor-plated ship, seven second class, four of them to be turret ships, a coast defense ship, fourteen smaller vessels, and twenty gunboats.

The new Japanese embassy had arrived at Paris. They were to remain a week, and would then would go to St. Petersburg via Berlin, and thence to America.

A spirit of intolerance was showing itself in Rome. The services of the Scotch Presbyterians had been interdicted, and it was also hinted that those held by the American Protestants would also be suppressed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Night Struggle in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House remained in session until 8 o'clock this morning; the scene up to that time being but a repetition of those occurring in the earlier part of the night. There were some forty votes taken by yeas and nays—not one-third of the number that were taken during the celebrated filibustering scene in the House on the Kansas and Nebraska bill. At length the offer of a compromise came from the Republican ranks, Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) suggesting that, by common consent, the House would meet at 11 o'clock this morning, and that the hour between that and noon should be at the disposal of the Democratic members who wished to debate the bill. There was no promise on the part of the Democrats that they would then submit to have the vote taken, but that condition is almost understood. The House, therefore, at 8 o'clock this morning, took a recess till 11 A. M.

Passage of Mr. Boutwell's Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House took a recess at 8 o'clock this morning, and met again at 11 o'clock.

At half-past 12 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Boutwell's bill. The vote resulted as follows:—Yeas, 109; nays, 42. So the bill was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The House reassembled at 11 o'clock, and continued the legislative session of Tuesday.

Mr. FINCK (Ohio) took the floor and led off in the debate against Mr. Boutwell's bill to impose the test oath on attorneys and counsellors practising in Federal courts. He said that the scene in the House during the last night and the morning must have demonstrated that it is always wise for a majority to be liberal to a minority on all legislative subjects. If the gentleman who had charge of this bill had been liberal enough to allow the Democratic side of the House reasonable time for discussion, those scenes would not have been witnessed.

This bill was one of a series of measures intended to invade the just jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, to subvert it and its just powers to the will of the legislative department of the Government. It was intended to evade the decision of the Supreme Court respecting the test oath as applied to attorneys, a bill to do indirectly that which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, could not be done openly.

Referring to Mr. Boutwell's remarks, that he wished to preserve the Supreme Court from the contamination of traitors, Mr. Finck said that three-fourths of the eminent lawyers of the country would vastly prefer being associated with Alexander H. Stephens than with the General from Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Butler.

The gentleman (Mr. Boutwell) ought to remember that, not over a year ago, the Lieutenant-General of the United States Army entertained Mr. Stephens as an invited guest at a public reception, and that men on the other side of the Chamber, Mr Boutwell amongst the number, had taken him by the hand. Was General Grant, and were these gentlemen, contaminated by the presence of Mr. Stephens?

He gave it as his deliberate judgment that the principles that the dominant party in Congress held were not in conformity with the principles of the Constitution and of the Government, and hence the efforts of that party to change the Constitution and invade the jurisdiction of the Judiciary and of the Executive.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Municipal Officials—Conflict of Authority—Stormy Times Expected, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 23.—The Baltimore City Council have passed resolutions calling on Congress to protect the Union men of the State from the unconstitutional usurpations of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers. Also, resolutions advising the Mayor and the City Council to hold on to their offices, regardless of the new municipal election, and appropriating twenty thousand dollars, to be at Mayor Chapman's disposal, to fee lawyers and defray other expenses of carrying the whole matter through all Courts up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Exciting times are anticipated.

The Ice in the East River.

NEW YORK, January 23.—It is estimated that between 4000 and 5000 persons crossed the East River to and from Brooklyn on the ice this morning. Several ladies also ventured, and were successful. No accidents occurred. A tug was conveniently located for use in case of an emergency. The river was not frozen over, but the crossing was effected on large cakes of floating ice, which only lasted about an hour, when the fun was suddenly spoiled. This feat has not been performed before for fifteen years. The piers and housetops on both sides were crowded with people to witness the unusual spectacle.

Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The steamer Persia, for Liverpool, takes out to-day $76,100 in specie. The other steamers sailing to-day take no gold.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The Impeachment Question.

Impeachment, it is now thought, hangs on the testimony of General Grant, which has not yet been called for.

The Sales of Gold.

It is understood in Treasury circles to-day that the position of the department with reference to the sale of gold will not be changed by the bill just passed; but that for the present the sales will be confined, as for some time past, to the daily receipts from customs when the same shall be regarded necessary. There is, indeed, no virtual change made in Mr. McCulloch's former power, only that public notice is to be given of all contemplated sales. It is thought probable that the Finance Committee of the Senate may amend the bill by making it more specific in the details.

The Whisky Tax.

There is no probability that there will be a reduction of the whisky tax. The Commissioner of the Revenue is opposed to it, and it is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury agrees with him.

THE NEW SENATORS.

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe.

The Hon. Timothy O. Howe, who was yesterday elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, for the term ending in 1873, was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, February 7, 1816, and is therefore fifty-one years of age. He received a classical education at the Redfield Seminary, and after graduating studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practised his profession in Redfield, and soon became known as one of the ablest lawyers of the State. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, having previously taken a leading part in the politics of the time. Near the close of 1045 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, practising in the leading Courts. He was elected a Circuit Judge in 1850, and held the office until 1855, when he resigned. In 1861 the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate, in which he has since served with distinction. He has been a member of the Committee on Finance, Commerce, Pensions, and Claims, and Chairman of the Committees on Enrolled Bills and the Library.

At the opening of this session Mr. Howe was elected Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and member of the Committees on Enrolled Bills and the Library. He is one of the most radical of Republicans. He voted against the bill to admit Nebraska, because it did not require the people of that State to frame their Constitution so as to give the ballot to colored men, and voted in favor of the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President. In a speech made on the latter bill he said that if he had been President, Jeff. Davis would have been tried and hanged long ago. He was in favor of amending the bill to regulate the tenure of office, so as to prevent the President from removing Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, and against an educational test in the District of Columbia suffrage bill. Mr. Howe is an effective, though not a frequent speaker, and energetic and industrious in the committees and the general business of the Senate.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

This gentleman, who was appointed a Senator to Congress by Governor Ward, of New Jersey, for the purpose of filling the place vacated by the death of the late Mr. Wright, was yesterday elected to the same position by the Legislature of the State.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the Senator elect, is a native of the State of New Jersey, and is descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the State. One of his ancestors, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a member of the Continental Congress and the captain of a volunteer company of artillery during the War for Independence, and it has been claimed that he killed the Hessian Colonel Rhalle at battle of Trenton. He was elected a Senator in Congress in 1793, and served until 1796, when he resigned on account of domestic afflictions. His son Theodore was also elected a Senator in 1829, and bore the reputation of being an able and talented member.

The subject of the present sketch is a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Jersey bar. He was originally a member of the Whig party, but upon the formation of the present Republican party united himself with that organization. Although he has never before obtained any great prominence as a politician, he is well and favorably known to the people of New Jersey, being the Attorney-General of the State at the time of his appointment, and having held various other State offices in the gift of the people.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is a gentleman of fine attainments; is a fluent and able speaker, and, from his large experience in the legal profession will be quite an acquisition to the Senate of the United States. Although he took his seat some weeks ago, he has not yet addressed the Senate on the subjects which now engage the country; but it is to be presumed he will do so before long.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Effect of the House Resolution on United States Stocks Abroad.

From the London Times City Article, January 11:

Advices from Frankfort mention that the Bourse in that city has been active since the beginning of the year, and that in consequence of buyers coming in from all parts, stocks for an investment have experienced a general advance. United States bonds were in great request until last Friday, when the vote for the impeachment of the President transpired and confidence in the steadiness of American affairs received a rude shock.

Prices suddenly went down one per cent., and have since but slightly recovered. Since that date Austrian securities have been in better demand at an advance of about one per cent. Italian preference shares have improved four cent. South German stocks, particularly the new Bavarian loan, have considerably advanced; also in consequence of the diminution of the feeling for American funds.

The Kentucky Senatorship—Still no Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 22.—Still no election to-day; only one ballot. Powell, 41; Harding, 49; Bristow, 40. Bristow is at present United States District Attorney for Kentucky, appointed by Mr. Johnson. He is voted for by the radicals, who withdrew Speed and put him in nomination. Powell's friends have been all the time urging a caucus to nominate a candidate. A portion of those who have been voting for Davis and Harding have steadily refused this. There will be no election unless a caucus be agreed to by them. Another effort to caucus will be made to-night. Not much prospect of its resulting in anything.

A Word for Admiral Persano—A letter from Florence in the London *News* says:—"A circumstance happened the other day at Genoa, which I heard an influential person here referring to as forming in itself a sufficient defense and apology for Admiral Persano, should it occur to him to offer it to his judges. A ship in the harbor caught fire. There were three vessels of the royal navy at hand, and they were ordered to fire into her for the purpose of sinking her. Not one of them succeeeded in hitting her with a single shot, and one of them manœuvred so badly that she ran herself against some portion of the masonry work of the harbor."

A French Winkle—Mr. Winkle shot a fellow-member of the "Pickwick Club" instead of the game he aimed at, and a similar mishap has happened in France. The other day a judge of the Tribunal of First Instance of Rheims, M. Luzier-Lamotne, was so awkward or so unlucky as to wound three people, including one of his brother judges, while aiming at a woodcock. In consequence of his judicial rank he was tried by the Imperial Court of Paris, the First President Devienne presiding, for the offense of "wounding by imprudence." He was found guilty, and was sentenced to a fine of one hundred francs.

THE COMING CONTEST IN THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Mercantile Library of this city has 5700 stockholders, and as at the annual election in February a sharp contest is expected in regard to who shall constitute the management for the ensuing year, we give the manifestoes of both the opposition and the Board. The following card, signed by some sixty of our most respectable citizens, is the first declaration of war:—

STOCKHOLDERS' TICKET.

It is designed to organize a ticket in opposition to the present management, upon the following principles:—

1. The erection of a new and commodious hall in a more central and suitable location, THOROUGHLY FIRE proof.

2. The establishment of a system of Receipt and Delivery of Books at the Residences of the Stockholders, similar to that now used at the New York Mercantile Library, thereby avoiding unnecessary journeys to the Library Hall, and dispensing with much of the throng of visitors.

3. Better provisions for the safe-keeping of the Books.

4. Less frequent changes in the arrangement of the books, magazines, and newspapers, so that members may be able to find what they seek.

5. A reduction of the enormous purchase of trashy and ephemeral books, and more liberality in the purchase of valuable works.

6. The total exclusion of all immoral, indecent, and vicious books from the Library.

7. A more accommodating disposition at the book desks in dealing with the stockholders.

All stockholders favorable to these principles are invited to meet at the Hall of the Board of Trade, No. 505 Chesnut street, on Thursday afternoon, January 24, at 3 o'clock.

Want of space will prevent us appending the signatures. To this the Board of Management replies:—

The measures annexed in a placard, headed "Stockholders Ticket," are the measures of the present Board of Management, and are most of them set forth in the annual report shortly to be printed.

1. No subject has engaged more of the attention and efforts of the Board than the erection of a new and fire-proof building.

2. The President has visited the New York Mercantile Library for the purpose of becomming acquainted with the details of the system of delivering books, which they have just adopted, and such a system is being rapidly matured here.

3. The present Board yields to none in the care of books.

4. Such changes in the arrangement as have been thought desirable on account of the forthcoming catalogue and inadequate space, have been completed and it is easy to procure their discontinuance.

5. The purchases of the last year have shown a great preponderance of valuable over trashy and ephemeral works, and it is the strong feeling of the Board that such should continue.

6. That it has been the constant care of the present Board to condemn improper Books.

7. That the Board has required an accommodating disposition on the part of the employes; has dismissed one, and desires to know any cause of complaint.

An opposition should not come before the public on the principles of the present management, claiming them as their own.

To this the Opposition briefly rejoin:—

1. That it such are the principles of the Board, it has had seven years to carry them into effect, and utterly failed to take even initiatory steps in.

2. That while yielding to none—the care of books," it stated in the annual report that 4700 had been stolen.

3. That while proposing to hasten the erection of a new building, it has received but $16 000 in two years, at welch rate the Library would have to wait at least twelve years more before the structure could be commenced.

4. That in a Board of Managers all interests should be represented, and not one monopolize two-thirds of the control.

The fight is growing decidedly energetic, and it is probable that, at the time of the election, thousands of votes will be polled. As it at present stands, the chance seems to be in favor of the opposition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, January 23, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 107½ was bid for old 5-20s; 107⅝ for 6s of 1881; 104¼ for June and August 7·30s; and 99¾ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 100¼@100½, a slight advance; and old at 96¼, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51@51¼, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 30¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 30⅜, a slight decline; and Northern Central at 47¼, an advance of ¼; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common, 41 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common, and 29 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 60 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14¾ for Hestonville; 26½ for Girard College; and 25 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 56¼. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 152½ for Philadelphia; 135½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 56½ for Girard; 31¾ for Manufacturers'; 65¼ for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 57½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change. 32¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M., 134¾; 12 M., 134⅝; 1 P. M., 134½, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Reading....51 1-16	100 sh	Reading...s10 51
100 sh	do.s5int 51 1-16	100 sh	do.. s30wn 51
200 sh	do..lots.b5 51¼	100 sh	do....b5.51 1-16
100 sh	do.....c.51 1-16		

FIRST BOARD

$300	City 6s new....100¼	150 sh	N Cen.....lts 47¼
$5000	do. new lts.100¼	100 sh	Reading...b60 51⅛
$1000	do munic..100¼	200 sh	do.lots.b30 51¼
10 sh	Coml Ex.....56½	100 sh	do..s30wn. 51
17 sh	Cam & A.....126½	100 sh	do...s5wn. 51
50 sh	Penna R..lots 56⅜	100 sh	do..... 51
100 sh	do..... 56⅜	100 sh	do.....b60 51¼
1 sh	Lit Sch..... 32	100 sh	do.....lts s5 51
300 sh	Phil & E...lts 30⅜	100 sh	do.....b30 51

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134¾ @135; Silver ¼s and ⅝s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@107⅞; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 105⅝ @106⅛; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104⅜; do., 2d series, 104¼@104⅜; 3d series, 104¼@104⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, but prices remain without quotable change; there was no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers purchased only a few hundred barrels for immediate use, at $8@8·75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11 50@13 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12 @14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14 50 @17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7 25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and there is no demand, except for prime lots, which are held at full prices; in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3·10; Southern do. at $3 10@3·20; and white at $3 20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1 35 to $1 37 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at an advance; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at $1. Oats are selling at 57@58 cents.

No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The "contraband" article sells at $1 50 @1 75 ₱ gallon.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Seward—The Amenities of Political Life in America.

From the Times.

On Saturday last Hon. Mr. Scofield, of the House of Representatives, made a speech which ought to give him rank among that class of our Congressional orators whose utterances demonstrate their possession of a high statesmanlike ability, a calm philosophic intellect, and a fine appreciation of those personal amenities which soften the asperities of politics and are indicative of a lofty nature. After beautifully surveying the political field and the country's prospects, in gross and in detail—after fearlessly administering a blow to the celebrated but friendless Southern Confederacy—after a short but withering glance at President Johnson, he boldly levelled his intellect at "one old man," and projected himself—aided by Hon. Thad. Stevens—in the following style:—

"A pernicious Secretary—one old man—charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, sought to preserve the *debris* of the Confederacy. He now stands in the way. He is plotting now a theory or estoppel. He takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States—nay, that the will of the twenty-six States—if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing unless two or three millions of Rebels in the late Confederate States sanction it. The Secretary proposes to associate with himself one other old man, who happens to hold the balance of power on a bench of nine judges charged with the decision of questions of law. The old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his co-diplomatist on the Bench the precedent by which he is to govern. An Englishmen once on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveller, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. 'That,' said the nobleman, 'is the best dog in the pack; he is lame and blind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have.' 'For what?' said the traveller. 'His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track and then return him.' I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman, 'I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked upon a false trail.'" (Laughter and applause.)

The Speaker hammered with his mallet to restore order. Mr. Scofield, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out? No, suggested Stevens in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. The remark was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

The "one old man" here referred to has been prominent as an American statesman for over thirty years. During that time he has for two successive terms been Governor of the State of New York; he has for two successive terms (or twelve years) been a Senator of the United States; he has for two successive Administrations occupied the position of Secretary of State. He began his public life as the advocate and upholder of those principles of universal freedom which he has lived to see triumphant in his native land. For over a quarter of a century he was the champion of the slave, and in every position he held, State and national, was the foremost in projecting, and the most eloquent in urging measures for his liberation. As Governor of this great State, his administration is memorable for the controversy with the Executive of Virginia in relation to slavery and the rendition of fugitives, and no less memorable by the fact that then every vestige of slavery was cleared from our statute-books.

As Senator of the United States, his career will forever be honorably distinguished in American history. In the great controversies of that time—from those which opened with President Taylor's Administration to those which closed with President Buchanan's—from the admission of California into the Union to the secession of South Carolina from the Union, Mr. Seward was recognized as the faithful, wise, and brave leader of the party of "Freedom and Union." As Secretary of State, and as the most trusted counsellor of Mr. Lincoln during the sacrificial times of the war, Mr. Seward was unflinchingly firm to the convictions he had so long defended, and he achieved the crowning triumph of his life in countersigning the Emancipation Proclamation which he had urged President Lincoln to issue. His record as an advocate of freedom and human rights, of the emancipation of the Southern slave and the liberation of the Northern mind, has been unwavering and decisive from first to last—from the time when he stood almost alone, in this respect, as a statesman, to the hour in which his old enemies, incontinently rallying under his standard, attempted to wrest it from his grasp. In this view the services and labors of no other American statesman can compare with his.

Under all circumstances true, against all opposition firm, unterrified by the menaces of his pro-slavery adversaries, unmoved by the seductions of power, unshaken by the storms of war, courageous in the darkest hours, and hopeful when even a nation was in despair, he has stood the type not only of the philosophic statesman and the consumate diplomast, but of the loftiest order of American patriots.

In view of the personal character, if not the public services, of the venerable statesman, it is as disgraceful that he was assailed in Congress in the style of last Saturday, as that he should have been the victim of Payne's dagger.

Finance and Currency.

From the Tribune.

As to the prospective action of Congress on finance and currency, our guess may prove quite erroneous; but it is our impression that the sum total of the doings of this session will be just about nothing at all. We judge that there is a majority in the House who would be gratified if further inflation and debasement could be covered by any decent pretext; we trust that there is no majority in either House ready to venture upon it without a pretext. The Senate, we hope, would not vote to inflate whether with or without a pretext, but it has not yet broken ground for prompt resumption; and does not allow us to forget that it originated the provision of last session whereby the Secretary of the Treasury was forbidden to make good the Government's greenback promises to pay. Until further developments, we shall presume that the proximity of the 4th of March and the urgency of other business will preclude decisive action on the currency at this session. Meantime, Secretary McCulloch will go on with his regular withdrawal and destruction of greenbacks at the rate of $4,000,000 per month. This is not much, but it is better than nothing.

As to the various projects which look to the wholesale withdrawal of the notes of our National banks and their replacement by greenbacks, we regard them all, with complacency, if not with positive favor; but we insist that resumption shall be the first step. Let us have no more systematic national falsehood. When our greenbacks were first authorized and issued, it was with a distinct understanding that they should be convertible into interest-bearing bonds at the option of the holder, and that they should be redeemed in coin at the easliest possible day. They were issued as a gigantic forced loan, in satisfaction of our imperilled Union's urgent, imperious needs.

The expedient scarcely differed little in principle from, but was an improvement upon, that debasement of the coinage so familiar to the despotic rulers of the middle ages. Its justification is found in the national peril wherein it originated, and which it powerfully aided to overcome. But though a weary army may be marched five miles further on the stimulus of a gill of whisky per man, it by no means follows that its efficiency would be increased by keeping it drunk evermore. It is high time that we began to taper off; for, though getting sober is a less delicious experience than that of getting drunk, it is decidedly more wholesome, and the lapse of time renders it indispensable.

When the greenbacks were first issued, they were tacitly regarded as promises to pay so soon as we could—so soon, at least, as the stress of war should have passed away. Now that we have peace, and are paying off national debt rather than incurring it, let us resume payment at all events, let us not multiply falsehoods which have not even the doubtful merit of deceiving. Only let the treasury resume payment in coin, and then, if there be an equitable mode of replacing our bank note currency by greenbacks, we have not the least objection.

Strategical Movements on the Impeachment Question—The Issue and the Settlement.

From the Herald.

A few weeks ago the impression generally prevailed that the impeachment agitation was all moonshine. Next, when it began to assume the character of a fixed design, it was denounced as despotic and revolutionary by the astonished Southern Rebel press and their allies, the Copperhead organs and orators of the North, and as certain to involve the country in another rebellion. In the next place, with the exposure of the folly and fallacy of all such ridiculous threatenings against a plain constitutional proceeding on the part of Congress, we are happy to announce some signs of a recognition of the necessities of the situation in the quarter most immediately interested. The signs to which we refer are embodied in certain private advices we have just received from Washington, which include the following statements as emanating from a high authority.

The impeachment movement will not be pushed during the present session. The Judiciary Committee of the House will probably be occupied till March in examining witnesses, collecting evidence, and making up a case. Meantime, as we are informed, President Johnson is expected to broach a compromise with Congress on the Greeley platform of a general amnesty to Southern Rebels, State by State, for impartial suffrage, whites, mulattoes, negroes, and all. This plan proposes to let each State concerned act for itself, and when it shall have voluntarily granted impartial suffrage, to admit its representatives into Congress, chosen upon this basis, and then, with certain exceptions, to grant to the Rebels of the State thus reinstated a general pardon. We understand that Chief Justice Chase is inclined to favor this proposition, together with some leading members of Congress, and that Greeley, like Barkis, is also willing. Leading Southern men are to be consulted, and some confidence is expressed in the success of the scheme.

This may, perhaps, account for the milk in Greeley's cocoanut. Ever since his famous first Bull Run escapade he has been the most easily frightened man in the country. His budget of blunders in consequence has been truly deplorable, from his proposition to pay the Rebels four hundred millions of dollars for their negroes, down to his last blundering manifesto for a universal amnesty, negro suffrage or no negro suffrage. Of course he is frightened out of his wits at this impeachment movement, from the terrible threatenings of the Copperheads. But he blunders worse than ever in regard to the course of the *Herald*. He will have it that it was the *Herald* that led poor Pierce and the Democracy to their destruction on that fatal Kansas-Nebraska bill; and he fears that, in this "malicious mockery" of the *Herald* on this impeachment remedy, we are now leading the Republicans on the road to ruin. Let us assure our frightened philosopher that there is no danger in this remedy of impeachment, none whatever; and that in our discussions of the subject we are looking only at the general interests of the country, and for the shortest, simplest, and most available programme for a decisive settlement with the South.

Does this new departure suggested in behalf of the President meet the necessities of the case? As we understand it it involves the casting out of the pending Constitutional amendment and the readmission into Congress of the Rebel States, under their concession of negro suffrage, just as they are. Under this plan, within a twelvemonth Mason and Slidell may be back again in the Senate, and most of the old secession Southern delegations of 1860-61 may be back again in the House, agitating State rights once more, and the unconstitutionality of the war for the Union, and all its debts and obligations. Is it not wiser, first of all, to fix these obligations in the Constitution beyond the reach of a repudiation party, and wiser, as the pending amendment proposes, to let each State for itself take negro suffrage with negro representation, or give up the one in withholding the other? We think so. At all events, we want some other securities for the future besides Greeley's universal panacea of a general Rebel amnesty and negro suffrage.

But the paramount issue which now demands settlement is the line of demarcation between the functions of the Executive and the powers of Congress. Under Jackson the latter-day policy of Executive encroachments upon the exclusive powers of Congress was commenced, which, from his examples, has been steadily advancing, until now we find the Executive not only assuming the highest and most exclusive powers of Congress, but charging usurpation upon the two Houses in presuming to deny him these legislative powers, and in refusing to endorse his acts done without authority in law. The constitutional line of demarcation, therefore, between the law-making and the law-executing branches of the Government must now be fixed and settled. So clearly, too, is this line drawn in the Constitution, that Congress has only to assume and exercise its rightful authority in order to settle the question.

We guess that the amendment, added to a reconstruction bill offered the other day in the House, providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the re-establishment of martial law in the Rebel States, has this settlement in view. Let this thing be passed into a law over the President's veto, and then in his refusal, if he shall refuse to execute the law, the last resort of impeachment will admit of no further delay. The prospect is that under this test the Executive will plead a justification against Congress from the Supreme Court, in which event, under the pressure of this great revolution which is upon us, President Johnson will be removed and the Court reconstructed, to make way for the will of the sovereign people as represented in Congress.

The Democracy and the Impeachment.

From the World.

Mr. Greeley, who has recently spent several days in Washington, briefly sums up the result of his observations, in an editorial in Monday's *Tribune*. On the subject of impeachment he makes this statement:—"The idea of impeaching and removing President Johnson has more strength in the House than we had supposed, and seems to be gaining supporters. However, it is not likely to be definitely acted on at the present session."

This confirms the impression we had received from our own sources of information. The enemies of the President are keenly in earnest. Soon after the 4th of March they will vigorously press the impeachment. Mr. Greeley thinks the movement intemperate and fraught with probable ruin to the party; but since his famous Niagara mission, the party has been accustomed to pay little respect to his judgment. The impeachment will proceed in spite of him, and before the trial is concluded we shall doubtless see him whipped into the traces by the coercive power of party discipline.

In so great a conjuncture as a groundless attempt to depose the President, what will be the course of the Democratic party? It is quite impossible that this question should receive a circumstantial answer in advance. Whether the Democracy will resist by force, or by peaceful opposition, cannot be decided until it is seen to what precise pitch of headlong extravagance the Republican party will go; but that we shall resist, and attempt to make our resistance effectual, may be counted on as certain. If the Republican party resort to violence, their violence will probably be retorted; but turbulence and bloodshed are, on all accounts, to be deprecated, and should be reserved as a last appliance when all other remedies have failed. The *right* of the people to resist usurpation and tyranny by arms is plainly written in the Constitution, in the declaration that "the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed." But this is a right to be used only in the extremity of otherwise remediless oppression.

We are quite of Mr. Greeley's opinion that impeachment will recoil against the Republican party, and open for it "a short road from a majority to a minority." Assuming this opinion to be correct, there will be no necessity for violent redress. The impeachment will rouse and agitate the country; but where the ballot-boxes are open and elections free, an incensed people seldom need have recourse to arms. Outrages flagrant enough to stir up popular passions to armed resistance, can be used to much better effect in strengthening and animating political opposition. To retain Mr. Johnson in office by force would be a far less signal triumph for the Democracy than to restore him to office by a regular election. If he is deposed next spring or summer, there must be an immediate Presidential election to fill the vacancy, and the Republicans would leave their opponents no choice in the selection of a candidate.

It would be due to justice that Mr. Johnson's character should be vindicated against unjust aspersions, and no vindication would be so triumphant, or would give him such standing in the eyes of Europe and of posterity, as a restoration to office by the free suffrages of an honest and outraged people. The instinctive love of fair play which runs in the Saxon blood easily makes a hero of the victim of malignant persecution, without much regard to his personal qualities. The English people have little respect for the character of John Wilkes, but when they saw him wronged and the English Constitution violated in his person, they bore him back in triumph to the Parliament from which he had been ejected. The radical may unwittingly render Andrew Johnson a similar service.

Mr. Johnson, if impeached, will not be tried by a secret Star Chamber, but by the Senate in open sessions. The public are just as competent to judge of the evidence as the Senate itself. And they *will* judge. The evidence will be discussed in every independent journal in Europe and America, and the conscience of fair-minded men will make a just decision, whatever may be the verdict of the Senate. By putting the President on his trial, the Republicans will subordinate political considerations to the question of personal guilt; and the conscience of the country will be shocked and outraged if he is condemned as a criminal on account of his honest political views—views which, it will be shown on the trial, he shares with his immediate predecessor in office, and with all our most eminent jurists and statesmen. It will not suffice for the prosecutors to confute Mr. Johnson's political opinions; they must establish his personal guilt.

Whether his opinions are right or wrong is really nothing to the purpose. In any fair judgment, these will be laid quite out of the case, and nothing be considered but whether the President has been guilty of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." It is not the policy of the officer, but only the guilt of the man which can form any just ground of impeachment, and if he is condemned for his policy without any evidence of crime (as he will be, if condemned at all), the country will sit in review on the proceedings of the Senate and reverse its judgment.

If the Senate give Mr. Johnson a fair hearing, through such counsel as he may select, the Democracy would make a fatal mistake if they should attempt to interfere with the proceedings, or to resist the sentence, instead of awaiting the verdict of the country on the result. The Republicans are apparently about to commit a stupendous blunder. Instead of interposing between them and political suicide, it is the business of the Democracy to take advantage of their folly, when they have gone too far to retreat.

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Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

1 15tuths12t

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CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
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"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

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FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gall ELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,

1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 31§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1028 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened on or before the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Foolscap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20x33 inches.
2000 reams Fo lio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from oil and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,

1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,

By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1117w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

1 8 tuths 6w

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 1028 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.

Orders by Mail as promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200 000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19 [28] ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Maryland, January 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 12 o'clock M., January 24, 1867, for the delivery in the City of Baltimore of forty-eight (48) Cavalry Horses.

The horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

1 11 11t

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia, CONNECTING WITH THE GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest.

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS

For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and all points Virginia and North Carolina, FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES as by another line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES, Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air Line Railway, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK, Agent, No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN, Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN, Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 102 8 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.—A further hearing of the evidence in the late boiler explosion case took place last evening before the Coroner, when the following witnesses were examined:—

John J. Thompson, affirmed.—Reside at Chesnut Hill; December 7, 1848, the *City Ice Boat* left our wharf; her boilers, he was of the impression, carried at that time a very heavy pressure of steam; J. P. Morris & Co. were the builders of the boilers.

Captain J. P. Leary, sworn.—Reside at the corner of Fortieth and Pine streets; after the boilers were taken out of the boat they were sold to different persons; in consequence of the boilers having been used by the pressure of steam it was deemed expedient to take them out; the boilers would have been considered safe for a pressure of 80 pounds at a time; witness thought that in ten years from that time, they must have been pretty well used up; the capacity of the boilers was generally considered by the amount of steam they would carry; when put into the *Ice Boat* they would carry about 400-horse power of steam, but latterly witness thought they would not carry more than forty pounds of steam.

Isaac B. Stewart, sworn.—Was employed at Mr. Patton's mills, as engineer, about eight or nine years; was running the engine two years ago, at which time there was no report that the boilers were not safe; the boilers carried about nine pounds of steam; about three years ago they were repaired, as they thought, thoroughly; the boilers were cleaned about twice a year; we never trusted to one boiler entirely; whenever anything was out of order, Mr Patton would have it repaired immediately; the last time repairs were done to the boiler it was by I. P. Morris & Co.; when the boiler exploded witness was in the back part of the mill; of late it was never thought the boilers were unsafe.

James McGowen, engineer, recalled.—Was very cautious not to have the water in the pipes freeze, and in order to prevent this I always put the fire around the pump; the weights would probably weigh forty-five pounds each; the engine alluded to was a horizontal one of twenty-four inch cylinder and four feet stroke; if it was necessary, the cock was kept turned on all day, but if it was not deemed necessary, this was not done; two days before the explosion the water in the boiler was down below the third gauge; all the day of the explosion witness did not try the gauge; the shock occasioned by the explosion was like that of a cannon; we had express orders not to run when the water was low; the engine ran about thirty strokes per minute; it never had to be stopped since he had taken charge of it; during the eight or nine weeks in which the foreman, who was on hand at the time, was engaged, witness visited the room daily.

W. H. Hubbell, recalled.—Had the cap of the chambers taken off in the morning, and the valves taken out; the lower, or receiving valve, was broken; if the firemen had tested his gauges, and ascertained the amount of water, witness supposed he could have told the extent of the water; witness took charge of the valve after it was taken out; it had not been in any other person's hands since he had taken it out.

Isaac Stewart, recalled.—The valve was in the water; we took it out, and it presented the same appearance then as now, excepting that it had water on it.

John McCrea, recalled.—Some six months ago, four or five valves were broken exactly in the same way; on one occasion, two were broken in one week.

The evidence here closed.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, a meeting of members of the Philadelphia Bar was held at the Supreme Court rooms for social organization, as previously reported. An adjournment was had without formal action, and the first regular session for organization was held last evening, in response to a formal call issued by a committee appointed by Colonel James Page, chairman, consisting of Messrs. John Goforth, James Ross Snowden, George W. Biddle, R. Rundle Smith, James Otterson, George Junkin, Henry S. Hagert, Col. James Page and W. J. McElroy.

About one hundred gentlemen were present, Col. Page presided, and Mr. W. J. McElroy acted as Secretary. A letter was presented from Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, regretting he could not be present, owing to business engagements at Lancaster, and expressing his entire sympathy with the designed objects.

A free interchange of opinion prevailed among the gentlemen present, in regard to the benefits of social and professional combination, and the best mode of organizing an association.

Mr. J. W. Hopper moved that a committee of nine be appointed to consider and report at an adjourned meeting a plan for the organization of an active law society, the Chair being authorized to appoint the committee after adjournment, the resolution was withdrawn subsequently.

Mr. E. Spencer Miller offered the following substitute:—

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one, including the officers of this meeting, be appointed, with power to devise and carry into operation a plan for associating and organizing the Bar of Philadelphia, and to determine upon the purposes and objects of such an organization.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

PLANS FOR A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The plan of having a House of Correction was again discussed before a Committee of Councils yesterday afternoon. After some discussion upon the powers of the committee and the report to be made to Councils, Mr. Smith moved that the committee take the necessary steps to secure legislation for the purpose of obtaining the parade ground in the First Ward, for the erection of a House of Correction thereon.

Mr. Pollock, of the Twenty-sixth Ward, opposed the motion, on the ground that the people in the lower section of the city looked forward to the removal of the County Prison, and if a House of Correction was erected, the day for removing the prison would be far distant.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend, "that the committee report an ordinance asking an appropriation of $100,000 to erect a House of Correction on the parade ground, or any other site that may be agreed upon."

The resolution as amended was adopted, and the committee adjourned.

THE TENTH GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The performers who take part in the great Musical Festival to take place next summer are constantly rehearsing their parts.

The printing of the immense quantity of music required at these festivals has heretofore been done in New York. For the festival now in progress the printing of the music was awarded to a Philadelphia music house, which has completed the work creditably and to the satisfaction of the musical director of the festival. The music is being distributed to the various organizations in this and neighboring States, to perfect themselves in the grand choruses to be performed.

The number of singers, independent of those in this city, who will be present and take part in the proceedings, number already near three thousand persons. Inasmuch as the festival takes place in midsummer, and will last about an entire week, we may expect an immense influx of strangers during the holding of the same.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—At a stated meeting of the Board, held on Monday, the following applications for sewers were granted:—On Otsego street, from Reed street northward; on Walnut street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, and on Nineteenth street, from Walnut to Locust street; on Fifteenth street, from Thompson to Walter street, and on Walter street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street. The petition of citizens asking for a sewer on Marshall street, in the Thirteenth Ward, and on Spruce street, from Twenty-first street westward, was referred to Messrs. Roberts, Albertson, and Wolf.

They adopted a resolution authorizing owners of property on Armat street, Twenty-second Ward, to change the grade of said street between Wilmer and Cedar streets, provided the work be done at their own expense.

THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.—The receipts of the Highway Department during 1866 were as follows:—For sewer permits, $1710; for repaving, $1404; for sewer rents, $6264 15; for dray, cart, wagon, and barrow permits, $1642·50; building permits, $712·50; vault permits, $487·50; hotel, private hackney coaches, and drivers' licenses, $472; miscellaneous receipts, $1213·60; passenger railway licenses, $12,355; railroad turnouts, $40. Making a total of $26,301·05.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—During the late cold weather but very few permits for building new edifices have been taken out. The permits taken out of the Building Inspector's office since the 1st of January were chiefly for alterations and additions, quite a number of which will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit of it. It is too early in the season to form an idea of the character of the coming building season, but it will depend in a great measure upon the price of materials. A reduction in the price will have a material effect in stimulating operations.

A SHARP PAIR OF THIEVES.—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening a genteel-looking young man stepped into E. Fest's jewelry store, No 141 North Eighth street, and asked a youth who had charge of the place (Mr. Fest having stepped out for a short time), to look at a couple of gold watches in the show-case. The youth handed them out, when the fellow seized one of the time-keepers and made off with it. The youth ran after the thief, leaving the store without an attendant. While absent another man entered the store, picked up the other watch, and succeeded in getting off with it.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on the body of John Montgomery (colored), who died on Sunday last, in a small room in Dougherty's court, Bedford street. The Coroner was not notified until yesterday of the death. A verdict of death from exposure was rendered.

A man, named William Mahoney, aged forty years, residing in Ledger place, drank such a large quantity of whisky yesterday morning that he died in a short time afterwards. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Richard Peltz, the new Receiver of Taxes, will enter upon the duties of his office next Monday. Mr. Peltz has made the following appointments:—Erastus Poulston, Esq., Solicitor; Chief Clerk, John L. Hill; Assistant Chief Clerk, E. P. Michener; Clerks, John M. Harman, George W. Briggs, Absalom Taylor, Charles L. West, Manuel Phillips, George P. Kern, Captain James P. McQuade, Henry C. Selby, R. H. Stokes, Samuel Bray, Major H. Oscar Roberts, Joshua Nuttall, Joseph P. Kelch, Robert O'Neill, W. Alexander Buckley; Messenger, John Kurtz.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—Last evening, a meeting of the National Educational Society, for the relief of freedmen, was held at Brick Wesley Church, Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth. A large number of persons were present, and the meeting was of an interesting character, addresses being delivered by Howard Day, of New York, J. M. Langston, of Ohio, T. D. Mills and a number of others. Measures tending to the relief of the freedmen were discussed at length, and a number of valuable suggestions were brought before the meeting.

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.—Harriet Kater, thirty years old, fell on the ice in front of her residence, Fifteenth and Parrish streets, last evening, and broke one of her legs.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The house of John Agnew, Twenty-fourth and Biddle streets, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, January 22.—The schooner Decatur, Captain Oakes, from Philadelphia for Boston, has put into Hyannis with loss of sails.

An unknown ship is below, with loss of all her sails.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamship Germania has arrived from Southampton. Her advices are anticipated.

An unknown schooner is ashore near Fort Hamilton. No particulars have been received.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES.
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM,	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw6

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed: but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, in cut, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 9 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
FIFTH WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING
GRAND COMBINATION BILL.
THREE ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
First time here of Falconer's Drama entitled
PHELIM O'DONNELL
PHELIM O'DONNELL
PHELIM O'DONNELL
AND THE
LEPRECHAUN.
LEPRECHAUN.
Phelim O'Donnell.....Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS
Third night of the successful Drama.
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.
THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY.
produced with Local Scenery, and received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
To conclude with the favorite afterpiece.
BRYAN O'LYNN.
BRYAN O'LYNN.
BRYAN O'LYNN.
Bryan O'Lynn.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
A GREAT BILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½.
Great triumph of Brougham's Extravaganza,
COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED."
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING
will be enacted Brougham's Comical Historical Extravaganza of
COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED."
with beautiful and appropriate Scenery. Intricate Military Evolutions by a Corps of Fifty Young Ladies. Original Local Songs, Trios, Choruses, etc.
MR JOHN BROUGHAM AS
CHRISTOVAL COLON, alias COLUMBUS.
Previous to which,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear in his great original impersonation of
WILKINS MICAWBER,
in the celebrated Play, from Dickens' work,
DAVID COPPERFIELD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
G. L. FOX—JACK AND GILL.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR G. L. FOX,
the great Comedian and Pantomimist, in his own Pantomime of
JACK AND GILL
supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE
WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. H. Rough.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—First JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX VINCENT.
THIS EVENING, will be performed
ASMODEUS; OR, THE DEVIL'S SHARE.
KATTY O'SHEAL and the PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

CONCERT.
FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH,
GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 24.
The following artistes will take part:—Mrs. HENRIETTE BEHRENS, Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Mr. JAMES PEARCE, and Professor THOMAS BISHOP.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8. 1t

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—
CHARLES H. JARVIS
announces his
SECOND MATINEE
of the Series of 1866-67,
IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, January 24,
commencing at 4 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at the Music Stores. 1 21 3t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NATIONAL HALL.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEASON,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
NEXT THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867,
BY THE
PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
SOLOISTS.
MRS. L. TUDOR,
MRS. E. F. PARKER,
MR. F. R. THOMAS,
MR. A. M. STRANG.
Conductor.....Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist.....Mr. WM. WRIGHT
Members of the Young Men's Christian Association and all making application for membership, are entitled to tickets free. Apply at the rooms.
Any moral young man may become a member on application. Annual dues, $1.
To persons not members, tickets 50 cents. A limited number of reserved seats at 25 cents extra. 1 15 tu

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

SLATE MANTELS
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made order.
J. B KIMES & CO.,
os 126 and 2128 CHESNUT St

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, Old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable fo
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 15

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20 3

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 20 3

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 13

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 3 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 19 mw5 No. 510 RACE Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Wirt County Burning Springs and Standing Stone Oil Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, 4th of February, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. 1t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·50 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·40 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·35 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·20 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. at 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 2·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·02 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 8·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 4

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 15 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 15 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 19 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.
6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.
11 A. M.—Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information apply to Company's Agents
R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. HURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street
WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—the Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, January 26
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, January 30
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, February 2
"CITY OF LONDON".....Wednesday, February 6
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, February 9
and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

The Relation of State Governments to the Union.

IT only through their State Governments that the States, *as States*, have any relations to the Government of the United States. The Legislatures elect Senators; the Governors give certificates of election to members of the House of Representatives; the States are represented separately in the Electoral College; and all communications between the Government of the United States and the States are made through the State organizations. Without a State Government a State can have no participation in the Government of the Union. It cannot elect Senators; it cannot elect members of the House of Representatives; it cannot appoint electors of President and Vice-President.

When a State is admitted "into the Union," what takes place? Is there anything done to the *land?* No; that was in the Union before. Is it not simply the admission, through its accredited Representatives, of the political corporation, the community organized undera State Constitution, to a participation in the Government of the Union? The Constitution knows nothing of a State without an organization. It knows the people of all the States and Territories, as collectively forming the nation; but it knows nothing of unorganized States, or States without civil government. Indeed, the word "State" used in any such sense is a misnomer. The word is sometimes used territorially, as hen we speak of the soli, productions, climate, etc., of a State; but in its political sense the word "State" means a community organized for the purposes of government, and acting under a constitution and laws.

To enable a State, therefore, to have any standing "in the Union," it must possess a valid *State Government*. Without this it cannot lawfully elect Senators and Representatives, or appoint members of the Electoral College. A *de facto* State Government is not sufficient, for a *de facto* Government may be a mere usurpation.

We thus see that the first great question to be settled in regard to the late Rebel communities is, Have they *lawful* State Governments? No man can rightfully claim admission from them as a Senator, or as a member of the House of Representatives, until this question is first determined, and determined affirmatively. We have the official testimony of the President that in the spring of the year 1865 these communities were without State Governments. If they have since obtained lawful ones, we should be pleased to see the fact demonstrated.

Seven Per Cent.

LAST year the Board of Trade of our city petitioned the Legislature of the State to so alter the law as to increase the legal rate of interest from six to seven per cent. By persistent effort that House was induced to pass such an enactment, but it failed in the Senate for want of time. The Board purpose to renew their efforts at the present session, and their Special Committee has drafted a memorial to the Legislature, which sets forth the argument in favor of the proposed change. The first reason adduced is that the rate of interest as fixed by law in the States of New York and Ohio is higher than our own, and as a consequence capital belonging to the border counties seeks these States for investment, and thus money which should be expended in our own State for our advancement goes to New York and Ohio for investment, flowing from us to our impoverishment and to them for their benefit. The advantages offered by New York bankers are such that our capital is drawn to that city, and oftentimes when our commission merchants make their return sales to the shipper, he directs them to forward his balances to New York.

To show conclusively the current money is thereby forced to take, the committee state the amount held on deposit by the New York banks on the first of November of last year amounted to two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, against forty-four millions held by the Philadelphia banks.

As a proof of the energy evinced by our neighbors, and the success which attends their efforts, and as an incentive to renewed exertions on our part, the committee point to the fact that the New York merchants have induced the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend that all our national banks throughout the country should be compelled to redeem their notes and make them at par in that city. If Congress should approve and indorse this report, then the seventeen hundren national banks, with a deposit line and circulat'on amounting to one thousand millions of dollars, will be compelled by law to keep large balances with the New York bankers to meet their circulation when presented. Against this proposed project we eel that the citizens of this Commonwealth should earnestly protest; and to prevent New York from thus, by legislation, becoming the money centre of this country, it is their duty also to ask and to expect to receive at the hands of their Legislature such assistance as will enable them to hold the capital which should be expended in their own State, and to be enabled to offer such inducements in the way of interest as would draw and not repel capital from their borders.

These recommendations, coming, as they do, from so influential a body as the Board of Trade, and from an association ranking among the most fitted to judge of the needs of our business community, ought to receive early attention from the Legislature, and such answer made to their petition as a careful examination of the matter may point out as correct.

Rewarding His Friends.

WASHINGTON rumors are rife concerning the provisions that are to be made by the President for the retiring Senators and others upon whom the people have put the seal of their condemnation. Motley, the accomplished scholar, the historian, the faithful and loyal Minister to Austria, is to be removed to make a place for Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

George P. Marsh, the experienced and capable diplomatist, and one of our most distinguished men of letters, is to be called home that a "place" may be found for poor old McDougall, of California.

The gallant and tried Cassius M. Clay is to be supplanted at St. Petersburg by the sycophant and demagogue, James Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

David Dudley Field is to have Minister Adams' place, as a token of the President's gratitude to Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, for his late decisions.

So we go. Perhaps the Senate may have something to say about these matters. We trust it will hereafter confirm no man who is not a fair representative of the dominant political sentiment of the country. The people are entitled to be represented at home and abroad by public officers who think as they do.

The True Issue.

IN the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Baker, of Illinois, struck the key-note of the great controversy between the President and the people, by the introduction of a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in armed rebellion were left without civil government on the overthrow of that Rebellion, and that the pretended Governments since set up therein, through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* Governments of military origin, are not valid State Governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law. This avoids all those metaphysical questions of States being out of the Union or in the Union with which members of Congress seem to be so much puzzled, and goes directly to the gist of the whole matter, which is the illegality of the pretended State Governments erected by President Johnson in the late Rebel States. This is the point to which the public attention should be constantly directed. Can the President, who is a mere Executive, create State Governments and give them a standing in the Union? If he can, then he can declare war, create a public debt, pass laws, and exercise legislative functions generally. If he can, what use of a Congress at all?

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

THE great Italian hero and patriot, Garibaldi, has written a letter upon American affairs. It is hardly necessary to say that he sympathizes with the people in their struggle against Executive reaction and usurpation. He urges the President to come to terms with Congress. The contest now going on in our country is of a character similar to that which is agitating nearly every Government in Europe. It is the old contest between the rights of the masses and the privileges of the few—between true republicanism and some form of aristocracy.

AN ALABAMA DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the State organization of that State under the Confederacy was a *de facto* Government, and that the State officers who made investments by authority of the Legislature in Confederate securities are protected from all loss therefor. This is a bad decision for those who maintain that the status of the States was not affected by the Rebellion. We shall see daylight on this question after awhile.

REJECTED.—The Senate yesterday, in executive session, confirmed twenty-six civil appointments sent to them for action, and rejected twenty-one, among whom were William F. Johnston, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Joseph R. Flanigen, Naval Officer, and John P. Kilgore, General Appraiser. These are the only Philadelphia appointments so far acted upon.

The Bishopric of Natal.—The Rev. W. J. Butler, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Wantage, England, has intimated to his friends that on Christmas eve he received the most unlooked-for tidings that the Dean and clergy of the diocese of Natal had elected him their bishop. He adds that, after most serious consideration, he has felt himself quite unable to decide between conflicting duties, and that he has therefore left the matter in the hands of those on whose knowledge and judgment implicit reliance may be placed. The persons referred to are understood to be the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 22 7t JOSEPH S. PILOT, Secretary.

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-BUSTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object.
Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door. 1 19 9t*

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1867.
SOLOISTS—Mrs. HENRIETTE BEHRENS, Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Professor THOMAS BISHOP, Mr. JAMES PEARCE.
Organist, St. Mark's.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at (1 19stuwth4t*
C. W. A. Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets, W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at Book Store Reformed Church, No. 54 N. Sixth street.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. R. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 142 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 325 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 440 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 622 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.
1 15 1m

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
1 14 2w

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—STOCKHOLDERS' TICKET—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Mercantile Library to form a ticket for OPPOSITION DIRECTORS, to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held at the Hall of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 24 at 3 o'clock. All favorable to reform the speedy erection of a new building, and enlightened progress, are invited to attend. 1t

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership.....3 00
Entrance Fee.....1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo.
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
1 19 10t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date.
January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, etc., etc.
This great remedy is too well known, and is performing too much good, to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.
TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.
WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., December 10, 1866.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son, Boston—Gentlemen:—During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and Lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.
Yours truly, PETER SHAW.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA IN ALL ITS MANIFOLD FORMS.
J. W. HORNOR, Esq., of Parkersburg, West Va., writes to Dr. Anders, July 5, 1866, as follows:—
"I had 37 Running Ulcers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of scrofula."
DR ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a pure solution of Iodine, without a solvent, the most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known. Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. 1 23 4 22 2t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

DESIRABLE GRAZING FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber will sell at Public Sale on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at Woodstown, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., his Grazing or Milk Farm of 102 acres, situated near Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. The land is all tillable, under good fence, well watered, and buildings fair. The West Jersey Railroad passes by the place. This property is worthy the attention of purchasers.
JONATHAN WEBSTER.
N. B.—For full information apply at "Four Store," No. 1233 N. TWELFTH Street above Girard Avenue, TWELFTH and STILES Streets. 1 23 3t

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
ASSETS.....$3,553,146 13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,
Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842:—

MORTGAGES.
On property valued at over $4,000,000; being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $91,620 84 in the neighboring counties. $2,301,724 21

REAL ESTATE.
Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Querville avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Broad street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street.
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.
Total, surveyed and valued at $149,954 28.
Cost.....$37,031 33

LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $167,675 00).....$33,663 75

STOCKS.
$45 00 U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40 00 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$75 00 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$3,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.
$ 0,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$9 0 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip.
429 shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
200 " Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Ky.
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
500 " Southwark Railroad Co.
24 " Union Canal Company.
16 " Continental Hotel Company.
$659 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
$215 Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value.....$311,165 15
Cost.....$278,023 00
Notes and Bills Receivable.....3,931 84
Revenue Stamps.....43 50
CASH on hand.....$34,422 50
" in hands of Agents.....8,340 99
Total Cash.....42,763 40
$2,493,001 31

REAL ESTATE.
MARKET PRICE.....$109,954 28
COST, AS ABOVE.....87,931 68
$22,022 60

STOCKS.
MARKET PRICE.....$311,165 15
COST, AS ABOVE.....273,023 00
$38,142 15
Total.....$2,553,146 13

LOSSES BY FIRE,
Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $112,187 32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT.
ATTEST—
JAMES W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, GEORGE FALES,
TOBIAS WAGNER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, PETER McCALL,
ISAAC LEA, WM. A. BLANCHARD.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 23 wfn 6t] GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

FLORIST AND Preserver of Natural Flowers, A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 tirp

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 9, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 lm 4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

$15,000, $10,000, $5000, $4000, AND several other sums to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER,
1 23 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature the following Statement of their Assets on the 1st of December 1866:—
REAL ESTATE—League Island; Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents.....$283,194 38
BONDS AND MORTGAGES on unincumbered property.....539,618 74
LOANS ON CALL with ample securities.....1,836,738 76
DEBTS DUE TO COMPANY, including advances in trust Estates.....78,630 43
CASH.....286,682 51
STOCKS AND LOANS, as per list below.....1,847,534 27
Total.....$4,783,449 11

LIST OF STOCKS AND LOANS.
112 shares Commercial National Bank.
364 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
103 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
45 shares State Bank, Camden.
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
200 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
244 shares Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.
32 shares Delaware Bridge Company, Easton.
300 shares Insurance Company of North America.
103 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.
282 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
20 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
50 shares North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
867 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
9314 400 Philadelphia City and Gas Loans.
45,000 Philadelphia City Warrants.
10 000 Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent.
7 000 Pittsburg 5 per cent.
5 000 Pittsburg 6 per cent.
415,700 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
71,172 '66 Ches and Del aware Canal.
12,000 Youghiogheny Coal Company.
20 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Co.
5,000 Allegheny City.
100 000 Pennsylvania Railroad debentures.
21,400 Tennessee 5 per cent.
10,000 Tennessee 6 per cent.
21,980 North Pennsylvania Railroad.
25 000 New Jersey.
30 000 Junction Railroad.
20 000 Pennsylvania War Loan.
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co.
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7 per cent.
155 000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Railroad.
27,000 Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad.
20 000 Cleveland and Mahoning.
20,000 Hamilton Co., Ohio.
26,000 Sunbury and Erie Railroad.
20,000 Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage.
8,000 Elmira and W. Railroad.
40,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
9 500 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sterling bonds.
60,000 Little Schuylkill Railroad Co.
14,000 Reading Railroad.
3,000 Northern Liberties Railroad.
1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad.
226 Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loans.
147 800 United States Bonds and Compound Interest Notes.
$1,847,534 27

CHARLES DUTILH, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HILL, ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, January 22, 1867.
At an election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHARLES DUTILH,	T. GOD. CAMPBELL,
HENRY J. WILLIAMS,	ADOLPHE BORIE,
JOSEPH SWIFT,	ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
WILLIAM B. HART,	JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM S. VAUX,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM HARMAR,	CHAS. S. [illegible],
JOHN R. WUCHERER,	S. MORRIS WALN.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.
1 23 3t WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE, No. 34 S. FIFTH STREET.
INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
Published in compliance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages (on property in the City of Philadelphia only)	$941,366 17
Ground Rents (in Philadelphia only)	20,148 31
Real Estate	28,023 23
U. S. 5-20 Loan	45,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	5,990 00
Cash in Banks	44,572 68
Total	$1,085,683 99

TRUSTEES.
GEORGE W. TRYON, GEORGE I. YOUNG,
WM. H. HAMILTON, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
JOHN SOUDER, LEVI P. COATS,
PETER A. KEYSER, SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
JOHN PHILBIN, CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW, JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER.
GEORGE W. TRYON, PRESIDENT.
WM. H. HAMILTON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, SECRETARY. 1 23 wfm 3t

HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, ETC.
THE LARGEST VARIETY AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted!
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m 4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, CONVERTED INTO 5-20s WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
DREXEL & CO. 1 5 15t 4p

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at 85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. 1 21 2m 4p

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the first Mortgage Bonds of THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, DUE FEBRUARY 1, Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, On and after that date.
1 22 1F10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

BACON & WARDER STOCK BROKERS, No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S, No. 1004 CHESNUT ST. 1 10 1m4p

WM. SHOWELL & SON, GROVE CASES, 4TH ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING, HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper, Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

Another Address by Dr. Schenck.

We copy the following from the Boston *Journal* of January 17. Philadelphians, read it:—

Dr. Schenck was at his elegant rooms in Hanover street yesterday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of New England. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in the few remaining hours of the day, and, entering the reception rooms, proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent counsel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are five dollars for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition, but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not, you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their Cod Liver Oil and Whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky. And so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night sweats, creeping chills; and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased, the first and only thing to be done is get the strength; and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Sea Weed Tonic, and Pulmonic Syrup I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time, to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucus and slime begin to move, the appetite begins to come up. The Sea Weed Tonic being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung disease, the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets thick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat, and Catarrh proceed from this sour stomach. Burning of the throat with Caustic and gargles afford only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated, or sick headache. The cause is the same. My Pulmonic Syrup goes right to blood when the stomach is kept right with the Pills and Tonic. Now I wish you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Night Sweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine, and many other things which are used to stop them thus go right into the stomach, and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry, and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite, eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is natural to heal. You may notice persons that have Scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my room, No. 32 Bond street, New York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running fourteen years; and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid, and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing Consumption, and that is, to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds. When a lung begins to heal the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms, I am almost sure of success. When they are able, they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit that any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself, the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to ease the cough, or to stop night sweats and creeping chills, for these are only temporary. Some persons may think when I speak of taking cold that my medicines may open the pores and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this, for when the stomach is cleansed persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills it would work it off, but instead of this they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles, or the next slight cold and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to, but when I start I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel about business, that I do not know where to stop. When the stomach is out of order you are sick all over, and if you keep that right you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of Consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brothers, and sister all died of Consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicines I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die that take them. They commence too late, and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are so much congested—and I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon Whisky—to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no Calomel or Mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than Blue Pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

ALMOST A HOMICIDE—A WHITE BOY, AGED TWELVE, SHOOTS A COLORED BOY, AGED NINE — A DEVOTED MOTHER. — At the corner of Marion and Sycamore streets, South Camden, stands a one-story building, constructed of boards, and built by the members of the Marion Base Ball Club as a club house. On Monday afternoon, several members of the Club found a little colored boy, named Peter Taylor, aged nine, on one of the roads that lead out into the country, took him to the house in question, and there gave him something to eat, and provided him with some garments, as he was almost in a nude state.

While in the house this lad and another named George Seifert got into a quarrel, which culminated in the shooting of the former by the latter. As soon as he had discharged the contents of the gun he ran, but those in the house at the time immediately ran after, caught, and took him to the Mayor's office. The wounded lad was likewise removed there. Last evening Seifert had a hearing before Mayor Budd, and the following testimony was elicited:—

John Lee, Jr., sworn—I was sitting on the bench in the base-ball shanty; Joseph Ross and Joseph Field were sitting there also; Seifert undertook to put little Pete out, and he got to kicking up a row; somehow or other I was not looking at the time of the fighting, but I saw the colored fellow get a broom; George Ross opened the door, and Seifert pushed it to again, and undertook to put the colored boy out; Seifert then left, and said, "he was going home and get his gun and shoot little Pete;" he came among us with the gun, and at first pointed it towards the window; I didn't see him shoot, but heard the report of the gun; the little fellow before being shot picked up the broom and went out of the house, but we made him drop it; when I heard the report of the gun I jumped up and went to the door, and saw the little fellow; I didn't see Seifert, he had gone towards home.

Joseph Field corroborated all the statements of Lee, and, in addition, stated that Pete threw a coal at Seifert, but it did not hit him; Pete got up on the bench, and got a bat down, but didn't hit him; when Seifert come back—when I saw him—he had the gun pointed down towards the ground, under his arm; George said, "If that black ——— comes out I will shoot him;" when I heard the report of the gun I looked out, and saw George run around the corner; Pete was lying on the floor near the door.

Seifert says that the gun was loaded by him some time ago; but there was no cap on it, until he put one on, when he went home and got it; he further states that the colored lad was hit over the head twice with the bat. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at the May term of Court. The mother desired his Honor to punish her instead of the boy, but his Honor respectfully declined. The wounded lad received the contents of the gun, No. 5 shot, in the left side, just above the hip. The wound is very painful, and for that reason the shot cannot be extracted. Everything that could be done by Officer Mason and others was performed with a will, to secure the comfort of the little sufferer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A LOCAL SKETCH—THE TAPIS FRANC.—Very few, if any, of our readers who have perused the pages of "Les Mysteres de Paris" or "Le Juif Errant," would imagine the existence of such an establishment in quiet, orderly, and generally law-abiding Philadelphia. These affairs, however, are patent to the police on their beats, as well as the detectives, who keep them under constant *surveillance*. They are, in many instances, money-making affairs, for the morality of the proprietor is always of the very lowest order, it, indeed, it has any existence at all? Their location is infinite, while the nationality of the host is very limited—houses kept by German or French landlords being most affected by the better class of *soleurs* of foreign birth, although there are some Englishmen "on the lay" in this semi-sort of lodging-house and whisky-tippling occupation. Some of the very lowest are kept by Irishmen, who fairly coin money in their disreputable business. Many hells of this sort abound in the neighborhood of Seventh and Shippen streets, visited indiscriminately by all colors—on which sometimes, once in a while, the police make a descent, and we hear of car loads of vagrant men and women having been sent to Moyamensing Prison. The principal of these houses are licensed, but others are not so, vending the most fearful of villanous whiskies as astonishingly low as three cents a glass, calculated to kill almost as far as an Enfield rifle or a Needle-gun. The little byways abound with these places, where, for a very few cents, obtained heaven only knows how, a meal can likewise be procured. Little piles of split wood, with a few vegetables, ornament the front, while the window has its display of candles, apples, and nuts. Under the counter sleeps the black half-gallon jug or bottle. Some few of these poorer wretches occasionally find themselves in the Quarter Sessions, informed upon by some one of their *habitues*, on whom they had "shut down," and are punished with a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution. One establishment, familiarly known as the 'Smoke House," is the glory of almost every almshouse bird of both sexes, who enter it cleanly clothed, and leave it with scarcely a rag to cover them. The English arrangements, however, are the most dangerous, for there all the expatriated rascality of the "Old Country" congregate—scamps of the darkest dye. Your Germans and French are less so. There are some houses, kept by Americans "to the manor born," where such men as Ben Pratt, of Chester County Bank robbery notoriety, and Tobacco Jack of old, were visitants; but they are few in number. Gamblers, counterfeiters, and pickpockets are the most frequent visitors of these "cribs." Of course, there is no arresting this evil. The *Tapis Franc* is a necessary adjunct of advanced civilization, which the world—the pickpocket portion of it, at least—can hardly do without. We thank heaven that only one such establishment exists in Philadelphia to an hundred which exist in New York.

ALONG SHORE.—This morning was as fresh and brilliantly bracing at sunrise as one could possibly desire. The thermometer was still lower than yesterday, when it ranged 28 at 6 A. M., rising to 33½, and falling to 28 at sundown. This, of course, in the shade; in the sun it was some degrees higher, making the pathways anything but pleasant. The river front presents a very cheerless appearance, navigation being wholly obstructed, except in the track of the several ferries. The Boston steamers only reached its wharf late yesterday afternoon, from a detention at the Horse Shoe, below Greenwich Point, since Friday. Water is nowhere visible, except in the places we have indicated, the whole surface, between Smith's Island and the wharves, being covered with fragments, small "floes," with the interstices between filled with frozen particles of diminutive dimensions. Above and below the landscape, or rather, marine has a sort of Nova Zembla aspect, which gives us a cold shudder in its very description. Delaware avenue is so deep with snow as to make labor arduous in the extreme. The tide was still very low, the various vessels lying with their keels in the mud, surrounded by vast cakes of ice. No business was doing—the carmen blowing their fingers and whisding to keep their spirits up. The appearance of the sky southeastwardly indicates more snow, however brightly the sun shines as we write.

A SAD CASE.—Several days ago Officer Reeder took a couple of little beggar girls into custody. A lady, to whom their case had been mentioned, kindly took them in charge, and cleaned them, and gave them each a good suit of clothing. More than that, she sent them to a Sabbath School, and tried to learn and instruct them. They gave the names of Elizabeth and Margaret Mitchell. Not seeing them for several days, they set inquiries on foot, and succeeded in finding out that their mother, who lives in the basement of a shanty in a small court that runs from Bedford street, below Eighth, had stripped their clothes from their backs, covered them with rags, and then pawning their good clothes to obtain money to get drink with, had turned the children out to beg on the streets again. The two little girls were taken in Spruce street, below Sixth, yesterday afternoon, and Alderman Hurley sent them to the Orphans' Home. Their mother is a bad character, and was arrested some time ago for being engaged in a fight, and biting a piece out of another woman's leg.

THE OYSTER SQUADRON.—A visit to Spruce street wharf this morning made the fact patent that the bivalves had disappeared from the market; not an oyster, even the lowest-priced "culler," could be had for love or money. All the shallops were frozen in, with nobody on board, while dozens of anxious restaurant-keepers looked wistfully and expectantly down the frozen stream, where, far below, the City Ice-Boat was endeavoring to make its way towards Red Bank, where eleven different shallops lie ice-bound, with the intention of cutting a passage for them to Washington street wharf, which point they will probably reach some time in the afternoon. A very few oysters came up yesterday afternoon ("Absecom salts"), and are now at Kaighn's Point, only $15 per thousand. Very mean ones ("coves") were selling yesterday at $20.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT IN AID OF THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—No charitable institution in this city is doing a more efficient and Christian work in assisting the poor, who feel the want of many necessaries in this cold winter season, to protect them from the shivering and freezing blasts, and in giving those food who are unable to provide for themselves, than the Home Mission Society, located at No. 507 North street. The benevolent, who practically sympathize with suffering humanity, are daily sending in contributions, not sufficient, however, to meet the demands of the destitute. The following donations have been received:—From E. S. Reeve, $10; A. I., $10; Cash, $5; Benevolence, $5; C. A. S., $5; A. C. E., member of Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, $5. Donations of money, provisions, and clothing are earnestly requested. The pressure upon the Home Mission is still very great. Let all Christian and benevolent people call at No. 507 North street, and learn for themselves the great want in all manner of comforting articles which can in anywise aid the poor, and then the money will come in by hundreds of dollars, and contributions in clothing and provisions will be cheerfully and plenteously given.

COMMENCING EARLY.—A young scamp named Joseph Deblin, aged nine years, was arrested yesterday morning at Passyunk road and Catharine streets, on a charge of larceny. Joseph was evidently extremely hungry. He had looked with greedy eyes upon some pies and cakes that were arranged so temptingly behind the glass of an old woman's window, and his mouth watered to taste the delectable wares. But, alas! he felt in his trouserloons pocket and in the tail of his ragged coat, and there was not a nickel to reward his researches. The bump of conscientiousness not being so large in Joseph's head as the bump of covetousness, he resolved to get a belly-full without paying for it. He cautiously opened the shutter, and raising the sash, took several luscious pies. But Joe was observed, and a hand was placed upon his arm, and, looking up, he found he was in the grasp of the police. Tears were of no avail, and he was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to answer for his misdeed.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—It is frequently remarked that more damage is done by water than by fire, in the many conflagrations that are recorded. It is too often the practice among fire companies, in the excitement of the moment, to overdo the thing, and flood everything with water after all traces of fire have been extinguished. When, therefore, we see an instance where the good judgment of the firemen comes in play, and they act in a judicious and careful manner in the extinguishment of a fire, it is due that proper credit should be given. At the late fires at Mr. George F. Smith's place, and at Robertson's store, on Chesnut street, opposite the Mint, the Schuylkill and Philadelphia Hose Companies extinguished the fires without using a drop more of water than was absolutely necessary, and no damage whatever was done by water.

SUPPOSED HORSE-THIEF.—Night before last a horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Preston Hill, near the Blue Bell tavern, on the Darby road. As soon as Mr. Hill discovered his loss, which was early in the evening, he informed Lieutenant Tolbert of the fact. That gentlemen sent Officer Dales to investigate, and to capture the thief if possible. He scoured the whole neighborhood, and succeeded about midnight, the same night, in getting the horse, which was running at large on the road. Yesterday he arrested a colored man, named Jacob Shaw, who had been seen with the horse shortly after it was missed. Shaw had a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, who held him for a further hearing. There was another person supposed to have been connected with Shaw in the theft.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Abbie Johnson relieved McKeough, who was lately arrested for keeping a disorderly house at No. 625 Barclay street, of a pair of blankets. Abbie did not get a chance to get much benefit from her ill-gotten booty, however, as she was soon afterwards arrested at Seventh and Barclay streets, and, after a hearing before Alderman Butler yesterday afternoon, was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

John H. Wezer was arrested for driving his team at a higher rate of speed than the law allows, in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $100 bail to answer.

BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—At an early hour this morning an attempt was made to enter the tailor shop at the northeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. A man who is employed as a watchman on the place, and who was sleeping in the store at the time, heard a noise, as if some one was prying open the shutter. He jumped up immediately, and called out, "Who is there?" and asked them what they wanted. No reply was given to these innocent queries, but a sound of retreating footsteps was heard, and nothing more. The marks of a jimmy were seen upon the front shutters this morning, where they had attempted to pry them open.

AN UNWELCOME TUMBLE.—Sarah Clafflin, one of the huckster profession, while proceeding up Spring Garden street, above Ninth, this morning, and making known her articles for sale by crying out "catfish," unluckily stepped on an icy patch, which caused her immediate downfall. The consequence was the upsetting of the tray she carried on her head, and a flying in all directions of inanimate catfish, in addition to a sprained ankle. She was lifted to her feet, and some ever-ready small boys kindly picked up her scattered articles, and being unable to walk, she was helped to her home by some friends.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Charles Ross, Jacob Johnson, and John Hopkins made a raid on a dry goods store in Second street, yesterday afternoon. Watching their chance, when they thought they were unobserved, one of them lifted a piece of delaine from a box in front of the place, and then made tracks, with the other two in company. But they were seen, and were captured near Charles and South streets. They were walked, in a very crest-fallen condition, to Alderman Tittermary's office, and after an examination, in which, like the little boy in the story, they "had nothing to say," they were all committed to answer the charge of larceny.

THE MARKETS.—An early run through the markets this morning, in company with a friend who purchases extensively, made us aware of a fearful upward tendency in prices in almost every article of produce. The heavy snow seems to have rendered the roads so heavy as to deter the farmers from coming to market. Beef and other meats had advanced again, while chickens and ducks, which could a few days since have been sold at 18 to 20 cents, now cost the hucksters 21 themselves. Turkeys were scarce, and sold readily at 23 cents the pound. Vegetables were very scarce.

SEVERE ACCIDENT ON A PASSENGER RAILROAD.—Owen Skelly, whilst crossing the street on Market street, above Thirty-seventh, fell, and was run over by Car No 32 of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. Mr. Skelly had his right leg broken, besides being bruised on the body. He was removed to his residence, on Haverford road, near Meetinghouse lane.

STEALING A VALUABLE ROBE.—Police Officer George Barger, of the Seventh District, arrested one John Noble on the 20th inst., for stealing a valuable robe. Noble was caught in the act of taking the article from a cutter. Yesterday he had a final hearing before Alderman Toland, and was bound over in $800 bail to answer at Court.

DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.—At noon today there was quite a crowd gathered in front of the establishment of Messrs. Henry Bickley & Co., the proprietors of the Mantuaville and Boston Ice Company, at No. 1622 Market street. The occasion was the distribution of five hundred loaves of bread to the poor of the city.

FIRE.—A slight fire occurred this morning at Front and Senate street.

COLLISION OF STREET CARS.—An evil practice, which for some time has been kept up, is the attempt by some of the drivers on both the Fourth and Eighth and Green and Coates streets cars to cut each other off at the junction at Green and Fourth streets. This is a practice in which the practising individuals take to themselves great merit, especially when they succeed in getting ahead of their opposing jehus. This, however, caused a collision of the cars at the junction yesterday, both drivers energetically whipping and screaming at the horses to exert greater speed. Consequently the two opposing bodies came together with a crash, badly smashing the woodwork of each car, and disturbing the equanimity of the passengers inside. For this "fun" said drivers were arrested, and held to keep the peace hereafter in the sum of $400 each by Alderman Toland.

FIRE—LOSS ABOUT $2000.—About twelve o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the third story of the house occupied by Charles Smally, at the corner of Church and Christian streets. It originated from a defective flue. A portion of the roof was burned off, and the building flooded with water. Loss about $300; no insurance.

No. 28, next door, the roof was also slightly burned, and it, likewise, received an over share of the pure liquid. This house was occupied by John Saunders, and is damaged to the extent of $200, upon which there is no insurance.

No. 30 was occupied by Mrs. Cassidy. Roof partially destroyed. Building flooded. Loss $400; not insured.

The buildings are owned by Mr. Abbott, and the amount of damage will reach, probably, to $1000. Whether they are insured or not we could not learn.

CORRECTION.—The further hearing with reference to Charles Letterer and wife, for a larceny of four overcoats, and which was erroneously reported to take place before Alderman Hurley, will be had to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at the office of Alderman Williams.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following startling information has just been received at our office, and we hasten to lay it before our readers—KNOCKED DOWN! The prices of the first-class ready-made Winter Clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s have been knocked down to the lowest possible figure, as it is determined to close out the present winter stock. Persons in want of winter clothing will do well to call soon, as bargains can now be had.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers, Under the Continental.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxe, 25 cents; six boxes for $1 25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Every day affords new proof of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels is combined with great debility, nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful. It should be kept by every family.

HAVE YOU A COUGH Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which in many cases, where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

CARD. — Bradford's great painting, "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs," has been removed from Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, to Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, where it will be on exhibition for a short time only.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fisler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

A CARD,

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET streets.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—HAZLETT.—In Germantown, on Thursday January 1, by the Rev. B. Wistar Morris, JAMES CRAWFORD and MARY HAZLETT.

M'LAIN—HUNTER.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. B. McCorkill, Mr. CHARLES MCLAIN and Miss MARY J. HUNTER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Monday evening, the 21st instant, JAMES McGINLEY, son of James and Mary Baxter, aged 23 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 4522 Miller street, Germantown, on Friday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

BLUMNER.—On the 19th instant, HELEN SUMMERS, wife of John C. Blumner, aged 29 years.

Funeral from her husband's residence, Lancaster avenue, below Monument road, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BORDA.—On the 21st of January, 1867, TREVANION DALLAS BORDA aged 9 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, Eugene Borda, No. 245 West Logan Square. The male friends of the family are invited to attend.

CANTLIN.—On the evening of the 20th instant, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY CANTLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 264 Monroe street, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—On the 20th instant, LEWIS COCHRAN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 617 S. Ninth street, on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

MURPHY.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. FANNY MURPHY, the beloved wife of Michael Murphy, in the 45th year of her age after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 931 S. Eighth street, above Carpenter, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

THESE ARE SEASONABLE—SHEET ZINC for putting under stoves Carpenter of Iron gives a superior and durable lustre to them Patent ash sifters. Coal sieves, Pokers, Scuttles Sheets etc For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

IN WINTER YOU MAY NOTICE LEAKS IN your roofs or around your chimneys, skylights, or trapdoors, which may be readily repaired in summer by yourself, by using Stead's Weather-proof Cement, which does not peel or crack off. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A GRIN FROM YOUR WASHERWOMAN of delight at her lessened labor and a saving in the wear and tear of your clothing in washing will follow the introduction into your house of a Patent Clothes Wringer Of them all we can practically assert that those having cogwheels to the rolls are the most durable For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Copperhead Lawyers.

Several secesh lawyers, who have refused to take the test oath, are now applying for admission to practise in the District Supreme Court, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington Local Politics.

The Republicans and colored people are forming joint associations in different wards of the city, to control the municipal election here next June. They claim 9000 colored voters in Washington, and with that and the Republican white vote they can sweep every ward in the city.

Georgetown Local Politics.

There is considerable excitement in Georgetown over the municipal election to take place in February. The Republicans and colored people will run Charles D. Welch, white, for Mayor against Henry Addison, the present incumbent. They propose to run Henry Lee, a colored man worth some $200,000, for the City Councils.

The Forthcoming Veto.

The veto of the Colorado and Nebraska bills will not go in until to-morrow.

Arrest of a Bank President.

This morning Leonard Huyck, formerly President of the exploded Merchants' National Bank of this city, arrived here from New York in custody of Detective A. R. Allen, and was turned over to the United States Marshal.

This arrest was made because of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court finding a true bill of indictment against him, charging him with the larceny of thirteen United States bonds, valued at $1000 each, the property of D. R. McNair, in trust.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The President has approved the bill providing that, in addition to the present regular times or meeting of Congress, there will be a meeting of future Congresses on the 4th of March He has also approved the joint resolution appropriating $500 000 for the purchase of the lower portion of the City Hall Park, New York, for the erection of a post office and United States Court building.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, California, fifty-three patents for lots in the town of Petaluma, under the acts of Congress of 1864 and 1865, for delivery to grantees.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Chair laid before the Senate a response from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of December 5, asking for information about Government advertising in the papers of this District, which was ordered to be printed.

Petitions and memorials were introduced by Messrs. Wade, Howe, Fessenden, Edmunds, and others, and were appropriately referred. Among them, one from a band at St. Albans, Vermont, asking to be remunerated for money taken during the St. Albans Rebel raid.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railway Company, with certain House amendments, in which concurrence was recommended. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes back to the House for agreement in certain verbal amendments of the Senate.

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution which, was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire if, under present legislation, the two regiments of Missouri mounted militia mustered into the service, are entitled to bounty, and if not, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the bounty law that they shall be so entitled.

House of Representatives.

[*Continued from our Third Edition.*]

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) followed on the same side of the question, contending that the bill was an *ex post facto* law, a bill of attainder, and a deprivation of citizens of the right of trial by jury. In his peroration he declared that whenever the Supreme Court is stricken down, then liberty no longer in the country will dwell, but it will flee, and despotism will be invited, lodging itself in the arms of the legislative power, inflicting its tyrannical acts with vigor upon the other arms of the Government, and breaking down that symmetry of form and that beauty of operations which our fathers, who had been covered with glory in the revolution, laid down as fundamental principles what were guarantees and safeguards of the rights and liberties of their descendants who were to come after them.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) followed on the same side. He declared it unjust to the Federal Courts to intimate that they intended to do anything not consistent with the strictest rules of propriety. The bill was intended to strike at the independence of the Federal Courts, and at the pardoning power of the Government. If Mr. Stevens' theory that the men who fought against the United States were not traitors, but as foe enemies, then this bill would fail to accomplish the very object for which it was designed.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) declared that he was opposed to this bill because it sought to override by legislation the solemn decision of the highest tribunal of the country; because it singled out one profession for punishment, while members of all professions were liable to the same penalties; and because it made no distinction between men who voluntarily engaged in the Rebellion and men who under the force of circumstances identified themselves with it.

At this point, when the Clerk indicated that it was within one minute of noon, Mr. Boyer yielded to Mr. Boutwell, who moved that the House do now adjourn, and the motion was agreed to.

Immediately after the adjournment the Speaker called the House to order, announcing that the House would now, in conformity with the agreement of yesterday, proceed to vote on the passage of the bill.

All debating motions, including that the bill on the table, being withdrawn,

Mr. Boyer, by unanimous consent, continued his argument against the bill. It had been reserved for this Congress to exhibit a contempt for that tribunal which had hitherto by this nation been considered the source of justice, purity, and law.

Mr. Boutwell closed the debate. He said, I wish to state more particularly than has yet been done the constitutional and logical arguments by which this bill is supported. Among the enumerated powers of Congress is the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing laws, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Authority is also given by the Constitution to Congress in those words; but Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as it may deem proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Ship News.

BOSTON, January 23.—The report of a dismantled ship having been seen below this port is incorrect.

The barque Veina, from Smyrna for Boston, before reported wrecked near Plymouth, is badly strained, with her keel and bottom seriously injured, and she has been full of water since going ashore. The fruits will be nearly all destroyed. If the weather continues moderate, the wool may be saved.

The schooner Shooting Star, from New Castle, Delaware, for Salem, went ashore at Plymouth. She will probably be a total loss, together with her cargo of 6000 bushels of corn. The bottom of the vessel was badly stove in, and her cargo rushed out.

The steamer Neptune, which left here on Monday for New York, returned yesterday in consequence of some damage to her machinery. Her cargo was transferred to the steamer Neremus, which sailed last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 45½; Erie 62½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Chicago and Fort Wayne, 94½; Michigan Central, 104; Michigan Southern, 73; New York Central 104; Illinois Central scrip, 112½; Virginia 6s, 59; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 125; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do., 1863 105½; do., 1865, 103; do., 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first Money at 7; Sterling Exchange 109½; Sight Exchange 110½; Gold, 134½ There is a heavy failure on stock broker on Broad street reported.

NEW YORK January 23.—Cotton quiet at 34@34½c. Flour dull, and market generally unchanged. Wheat dull, with a declining tendency. Corn dull; white declined 1c.; sales of 1000 bushels mix'd Western, $1 14 Unsound Oats dull and heavy. Rye quiet Barley dull Beef dull; new Mess, $12 @13; extra, $17@20. Pork dull; new Mess at $21@21 12½; old $19 50; prime, $11 75@17 00 Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Whisky dull.

From Colorado.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Information has been received here that on the 12th inst. the House of Representatives of Colorado passed a preamble and resolution tendering their thanks to Governor Cummings, for the promptness, ability, and integrity of his administration.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—Mr. Royer, Philadelphia, presented petitions against an increase of tolls on the Limekiln Turnpike.

Messrs. Fisher and Glatz, petitions for rebuilding the Columbia Bridge by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, read a remonstrance of thirty citizens of Philadelphia against the running of passenger cars on Sunda s.

Mr. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a variety of bills negatively, making a statement on behalf of the Committee that, hereafter, no acts changing the names, incorporating charitable organizations, or in any other way interfering with business which is constitutionally entrusted to courts of law, would be considered by the Senate.

Mr. Bigham offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report a bill read in place by the Senator from Erie, or some substitute of its own, to provide for organization of Railroad Companies under general laws, and such regulations for the government of Railroad Companies as the public interests require, and that such bill, or bills, when reported and printed, shall have precedence over any local legislation. Agreed to

The bill referred to was offered in January last, and has never been heard from.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Bigham, one incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburg.

Mr. Brown (Mercer), a supplement to the Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad.

Mr. Brown (Lawrence) an act to prevent the excessive valuation of farming, grazing, and outlying lands in boroughs in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Royer one compelling Commissioners to appoint Constables.

Mr Bigham offered the following, which was agreed to:—

Whereas, The State Treasurer, in his annual report, calls the attention of the Legislature to the present tax on personal property, operating, as he alleges, unequally and unjustly on various districts, and recommends its repeal, and an apportionment of three hundred thousand dollars in lieu thereof on more equitable principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the House concurs, the State Treasurer be requested to communicate to both branches of the Legislature such an apportionment as would, in his judgment, do equal justice to all portions of the State. The same to be based on the returns in his office, and to state the amount of $300,000 which he

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. By Henry Cleaveland. American Publishing House, No. 507 Minor street.

Our country has produced few more remarkable men than Alexander Hamilton Stephens. A pigmy in stature, weighing only ninety pounds, with a voice that would make an admirable falsetto, and an appearance boyish in the extreme, he possesses an intellect second to none, with an oratorical power not surpassed by any of our living public men, and has a personal popularity not easily accounted for. This remarkable man, after a lifelong devotion to the cause of the Union, acted in a manner so utterly inconsistent, that we can find no palliation unless we accept the absurd theory of a tottering intellect, or the doctrine of a lifelong deception.

His career and character, therefore, are well worth a disinterested examination. But this they do not receive at the hands of Mr. Cleaveland. The author of the work before us is blindly prejudiced in favor of Mr. Stephens. He has placed that statesman on a pinnacle, and expects all to fall down and worship him. He positively carries the feeling of "Jenkinish" interest so far as to describe the pantry of Mr. Stephens' house, the statues in the rooms, and the engravings on the walls. He carries this spirit to such an excess as to make that part of the work which relates to the life of the Vice-President of the Confederacy actually nauseating. The rest of the book is a careful compilation. It is a complete edition of all Mr. Stevens' speeches, and an admirably arranged exposition of his public life.

The *resume* of a work is no place to pass judgment on the political career of a statesman. We purpose only to speak of the execution of the work. As far as it pretends to originality, we cannot commend it. But that portion which is selected is a valuable contribution to the political history of the past quarter of a century. We can, however, recommend the work because of its excellent typography and capital illustrations and *fac-simile* autograph letters. It is neatly bound, and will probably have an extended sale in the Southern States.

ELEMENTS OF ART CRITICISM. By E. W. Samson, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is necessary, in order that the taste of our public be cultivated to a proper appreciation of the fine arts, that standard works of instruction be laid before them. A few days since we had occasion to commend Palgrave's "Essays on Art," and to regret that a large portion of their point was lost because American readers were not familiar with the references. The work before us possesses all the advantages of Palgrave's production, with a thousand improvements, as well as the additional force which is imparted by a familiarity with the schools of which the writer speaks. The work before us is a thorough treatise on the entire subject of art criticism. It commences with the fundamental principles of a correct appreciation of art, and gradually leads the reader from rudiments to the higher departments. The book, taken all together, is the most acceptable of any which has issued from the presses of any American publisher for many months. In the chapter devoted to the narration of the leading works of art, we find the following admirable description of the dome of St. Peter's:—

"The patron Saint of Rome was Peter, who from the time of the baptism of the first Roman convert to Christianity, A. D. 43, to his death, A. D. 68, a period of twenty-five years, was as Jerome says, pre-eminent in esteem among Roman Christians. Not long after his crucifixion with his head downward by order of Nero, the spot where he suffered, situated northwest and outside of the ancient city, was covered by his friends with a small oratorio dedicated to the apostle's memory. This small shrine the Emperor Constantine, A. D. 306, caused to be replaced by a church in the basilica style, regardful at once of the memory of the apostle and wisely deferential to the architectural taste then prevailing at the seat of his Western Empire. This edifice must have been originally a noble one, since it stood, occasionally renovated, for twelve hundred years, and was at last reluctantly sacrificed only when it could not be made to harmonize with the plan of the new structure. Though projected A. D. 1450, the foundations of the new church were not laid till A. D. 1506; eight years after which the original architect Bramante died, leaving his plans for years to incompetent successors.

"About A. D. 1540, Michel Angelo, then in his seventy-second year, was called to undertake what every artist shrank from; and despite his Florentine independence in art judgment, and his indomitable pride as the world's recognized master in design, an independence upon which no Pope even could dare to trespass, he was entrusted not only with the plans of his predecessors, but with power to modify them at will. Though brother artists wrote to him, 'Fly from the ungrateful Babylon which is unable to appreciate your genius,' M. Angelo was not the man to yield to fiend or foe. He enlarged Bramante's plan, especially for the dome, adding greater length to the transept, and giving added strength to the piers which were to support the dome, uttering the memorable declaration, 'I will hang the Pantheon in the air.' With yet greater independence he changed the ground-plot from the Roman cross which successive Popes had naturally required for the form of the Greek cross, whose front projection would allow the entire dome to be seen from below. M. Angelo pursued his work on his own plan for seventeen years, until his death at the age of eighty-nine, A. D. 1563, at which time the drum was ready for the dome. Succeeding architects for more than sixty years followed Michel Angelo's plans, except in the extension of the nave so as to make the form that of the Roman cross. It was in A. D. 1626, about one hundred and seventy-five years after the first design, that the structure was so far completed as to be dedicated; while the circular colonnade was added about forty years still later.

"The length of this immense edifice is 613½ feet through the nave and choir; its breadth through the transepts is 445½ feet, and the height of the ceiling in the nave is 152½ feet. The breath of the dome at its base on the exterior is 195½ feet; its interior diameter, greatly diminished by the thickness of the double walls composing the dome, is 139½ feet, surpassing that of the Pantheon; the height of the apex of the dome from the pavement is 405 feet; and the elevation of the top of the cross 448 feet, a height never equalled by any human structure in the world save the great Pyramid of Egypt. The vast size of this structure is indicated by the fact that it covers 240,000 square feet, or about 5½ acres of ground; a whole village of mechanics, constantly employed to keep it in repair, living in small huts formed into the parapet on its roof; while the ball which seems no more than four inches in diameter from the front below easily accommodates eight persons. The extreme costliness of the edifice is made apparent by the mention that the original expense of its construction was nearly $47,000,000, while the annual expenditure for its care and preservation is about $30,000. The impossibility of appreciating at first sight its immense dimensions, as those of the cataract of Niagara, because all is uniformly colossal yet ever growing in vastness and grandeur as the separate details are one after another taken in, is poetically presented thus by Byron:—

"'Enter; its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? it is not lessened; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
Thy hopes of immortality.'"

Dr. Samson has done a good work towards elevating the taste of our people by his valuable contribution. While the chapters devoted to specialties are valuable to artists, the general reader will find the historical and critical portion of the work amply rich enough in lore and common sense to repay a careful study. It is neatly got up by Messrs. Lippincott.

IDALIA. By Ouida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This authoress (for it is certain that it is a woman's pen that has contributed so much frivolity to our recent literature) is noticeable only for her prolixity, and in this last work for her want of originality. "Strathmore" was a good book in its execution. "Chandos" was too much like "Strathmore" to be possessed of great merit, but "Idalia" is too much like "Chandos" to claim any merit at all. It is a mild sort of tale of fashionable life, treating of all sorts of impossible characters, and persons of no attraction, except the quality of the kaleidoscope, the ever-shifting scenes it presents. The heroine is an absurdity, the hero ditto, and all the subordinate characters as unlike nature as could be conceived in the wild fantasies of the female brain.

ROBERT SCREENE, A Novel. By W. A. Hammond. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A pleasantly written fiction, rather above the ordinary average, yet not noted for any particular brilliancy. The conversations introduced are natural, which is a great recommendation, but the story itself is hardly sufficiently elaborated to warrant much recommendation. The author will probably, in some future effort, attain a high position as a writer, but the present volume lacks that symmetry which only practice can give.

ANTONIUS: A DRAMATIC POEM. By J. C. Haywood. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

The merit first exhibited in "Herodias" is still further developed in "Antonius." While the force of certain passages in the latter fall far beneath that of the former, yet, taking it all together, we think the literary execution of the latter superior to that of the former. Both are old-time tragedies of feudal or obsolete customs. The plot is laid in the days of Gallic warfare; its heroes are of the Roman republic; its Druidical priests, its Germanic savages, and expired customs, all lend a powerful interest to the real strength of the tale. It is handsomely issued by Hurd & Houghton, and is a pleasant resting place in the sea of fiction and ephemeral productions of the day.

"LEONORA."—Mr. Charles J. Lukens, of this city, has undertaken the task of compiling and arranging for publication, in one volume, all the various translations of Berger's "Leonora" that have appeared in different languages, with dates, names of translators, etc. Aside from the intrinsic beauty of the ballad, thus rendered in various tongues, this work is a literary curiosity, as showing the wonderful variety of expression which may be given to the same thought.

THE HOUSE OF E. B. TREAT & CO. announce "Farragut and Our Naval Commanders," by J. T. Headley. From the first chapter, we judge that the work will possess considerable merit. It is clearly printed, handsomely illustrated, and written in that plain narrative style which characterizes all the productions of Mr. Headley's pen. As it undertakes to cover a field not yet occupied, it will be an agreeable addition to our literature of the war.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—The long promised work of Dr. Hayes, narrating his adventures in the Polar Sea, is at last about to be published. The expedition of which this is the record sailed from the United States, under the command of Dr. Hayes, in the spring of 1860, with the object of reaching and exploring the open Polar Sea. This important geographical question Dr. Hayes has definitely settled. "I have shown," says he, "that the open sea exists." Having reached the shores of the Polar Sea, Dr. Hayes continued his explorations beyond those of his distinguished predecessor, the late Dr. Kane, and he succeeded in planting the American flag upon land, discovered by himself, nearer to the North Pole than any other known land on the globe—pushing his observations as far north as latitude 82 degrees 45 minutes, or within seven and a quarter degrees of the pole. This most northern point of known land was named Cape Union.

The voyage of Dr. Hayes was attended with dangers and embarrassments unusual even for that region of perilous exploration. The vessel of the Expedition (a small schooner of only 133 tons burden) was several times caught in the closing ice-fields, and seriously injured, and was finally so badly crushed as to be little better than a wreck; yet, in spite of these drawbacks, Dr. Hayes ultimately succeeded in his main purpose with sledges. The Expedition returned to the United States in October, 1861. It will account for the delay in publishing this history of his voyage, that Dr. Hayes was actively engaged in the Medical Department of the army from the period of his return home until some time after the close of the war. Since that period he has been occupied with the preparation of this work, and the elaboration and discussion of his discoveries. The work contains, besides a discussion of the important question of the open Polar Sea, a graphic and complete description of the Greenland ice, including the formation and discharge of those vast floating bodies of ice called icebergs, upon which subject Dr. Hayes has enjoyed greater facilities for investigation than any other explorer—his journeys into the interior of Greenland with that object forming a marked feature in this volume, being of a character previously unknown in Arctic explorations. Indeed, no traveller besides Dr. Hayes has ever succeeded in penetrating into the interior of Greenland over the *mer de glace*.

From the proof-sheets we select the following paragraph relative to the ferocity of the Esquimaux dogs:—

"Nothing could exceed their ravenous hunger. The ferocity with which they tear into their food exceeds anything that I have ever seen, and nothing escapes their sharp fangs. They eat up their harness if not closely watched, and we are obliged to bring everything made of skin inside the hut. Several of the traces have disappeared down their rapacious throats. To add to our embarrassments, Jensen forgot one night to cover over his sledge (Knorr's makes the roof of our hut), and when we went out in the morning, the sledge was torn to pieces, the lashings were all eaten, and the pieces of the sledge were scattered over the snow all around the camp. The brutes tried to tear open our tin meat-cans with their wolfish fangs, and ate up our extra boots, the last scrap of skin-line that was left, some fur stockings, and made an end of Knorr's seal-skin covered meerschaum pipe, which he had imprudently hung upon the upstander. Hemp lines now make the sledge lashings and traces, and, as a consequence, the sledges are continually tumbling to pieces, and the traces are constantly breaking. Another dog tore open a seal-skin tobacco-pouch, shook out its contents, and ate it; and another bolted our only piece of soap. This looks bad for our future cleanliness, but thirty-two days, at these low temperatures, have worn off the sharp edge of fastidiousness. At first we had always a morning wash with a handful of snow; but latterly we are not so particular, and we shall not grieve over the soap as much as we might have done some weeks ago. The wolfish brutes filled the air with the most hideous cries. The spectral pack of the wild Hartz huntsman never split the ear of belated traveller with more awful sounds than those which come from the throats of my wild beasts at this present moment. The wretches would eat us up if we gave them the least chance. Knorr stumbled among the pack yesterday, while feeding them, and had not McDonald pounced upon them on the instant, I believe they would have made a meal of him before he could rise."

—Peterson & Brothers, who have just published Lady Blessington's "Country Quarters," and Colonel Richter Jones' "Quaker Soldier," have received advance sheets of "Woodburn Grange; a Story of English Country Life," by Wm. Howitt, which will immediately be published by Charles W. Wood, Tavistock street, London—who, by-the-way, is a son of the distinguished and popular novelist, Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." Mr. Howitt is the husband of Mary Howitt, poetess and novelist, and joint author of the "Book of the Seasons." He is the ablest republican writer in England, and has written in almost every department of literature—history, politics, spiritualism, poetry, polemics, travels, science, and fiction.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.—For sale by Peterson & Brothers and J. B. Lippincott & Co. The following is the table of contents of this popular favorite:—

Wild Bill; Something about Fishes; Calcutta, the City of Palaces; Old Aunt Mathia—Part I; A Talk about Talking; Knickerbocker's Visit; The Virginians in Texas; Struggles for Life; Old Mrs. Hunter; Civil War and Social Beneficence; Aunt Sarah's Outfit; New York to Washington; Two Ropes; In a Street Car; My Lost Alice; Courtship and Marriage; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1221 6m No. 30?3 GREEN Street

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6 Three doors above Walnut

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2?60 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. 11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twenty years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue
8 4 6m s w Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w m 3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14?

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZ WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANG
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate, of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2-22?5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Shea hing, Tacks and Nails. 1 2?5

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6? No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8?

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, 2 2?] ELIJAH G. CATTELL,

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments connected by a Lady. 5?05

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies and weeklies, etc.) 7 2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867	$252,502 80	
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866	55 146 62	
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360 783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks	$231,497 23	
On Fire risks	23,602 56	
Received from interest on investments and salvages	46 431 49	
	$311 531 28	
Losses, expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine	$238 279 06	
do. Fire	12,784 81	
Return Premiums	26,980 53	
Reinsurances	21,042 14	
Expenses and Commissions	24 498 19	
United States and State Taxes	7 074 54	
	$330,570 16	
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip	$25 533 09	

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds,		1861		11,500 00
Do.	7 30	do	1867	5,000 00
Do.	5 20	do	1862	11 6 0 00
Do.	registered,		1862	5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds				10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 percent. bonds				15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent bonds				3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds				7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889				11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1878				3 500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds				17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds				1,000 00
Do.	do.	second do.	do.	1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds				10 000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds				10 000 0
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds				10,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds				10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds				11 000 00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.				8 300 00
100	"	North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,0 0 00
106	"	Wyoming Valley Canal Co.		3 300 00
68	"	Philadelphia National Bank		6 80 00
88	"	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8 800 00
1438	"	Union Mutual Insurance Co.		28,780 00
88	"	Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.		2,200 00
160	"	Phœnix Insurance Co.		1,600 00
4	"	American West India Co.		400 00
20	"	Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.		5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad				2 425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co.				360 00
				$236 114 38
Bills receivable				75 389 04
Cash in Bank				49,489 14
Due for unsettled premiums				24,831 93
				$386 024 49

DIRECTORS

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. B. Berge,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S. Dalbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. P. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Peters,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 40 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
S. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
C. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2?36 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19? PHILADELPHIA.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 78
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$780,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles P. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Jared Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 1?

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES	F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to and from all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandize generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$110,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500 00
100 000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt)		126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54,700 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan		44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)		20,750 00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Loan		5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)		15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property		198,900 00
$1 645,650 par.	Market value	$1,670,280 75
	Cost, $1 630,552 05.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,687 23
Balance due from agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		38,923 36
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,172. Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,692 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 14	
		41,540 6
		$1,407,321 86

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. Mc'Arland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8?

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 16m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandize, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
A. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	C. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN WUCHERER, President. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House Joint resolution, to authorize persons who settled and made improvements upon lands now included in the Sioux reservation, in Minnesota, before the boundaries of said reservation were surveyed and located, to enter the lands thus settled upon, as in other cases of pre-emption.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon the bill providing for the appointment of a naval judge advocate-general, and a solicitor of the Navy Department. Also, upon the bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy, and for other purposes; and upon the bill relative to the appointment and rank of first and second assistant engineers; all of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. NORTON (Minn.) introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:—

Whereas, It is alleged that by the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, settlers are deprived of the full benefit of the pre-emption and homestead laws; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and is hereby directed to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary or may be had to correct such construction, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the disposal of coal lands of town property in the public domain," approved July 1, 1864, and the supplemental act thereto, approved March 3, 1865, which bill provides that the proviso of the second section of the act referred to be so amended as to give to persons in possession the right to purchase at minimum rates, at any time before the day fixed for the sale of lands; and also, that no entry of town sites shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court of the several Territories at $2500. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Oregon) introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in the Territories of the United States, providing that the Governor in each Territory shall appoint three persons in each county, to be a board of registration, said board to appoint precinct and district boards when necessary; that meetings of the boards are to be held for purposes of registration, after due notice, and requires that electors shall, before registration, take the oath of loyalty, and that no person can be registered who has given aid and comfort to the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A number of petitions were introduced and referred.

It was ordered that a digest of the statutes of the United States on the subject of the collection of imports be prepared at the Treasury Department, and that they be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents.

The pending question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in and further amended.

The Senate refused to reconsider its vote, and so the bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments passed by the Senate.

It provides that pension agents shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary of the Interior, as heretofore, that there shall be no more than three in any State, and that offices of all agents appointed since the first of October, shall be vacated from the passage of this act, and shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the act.

The Tariff bill was taken up at one o'clock. Amendments to the printed bill were reported by Mr. Fessenden, and adopted, as follows:—

On screws, commonly called wood screws, nine cents instead of ten cents per pound; on wood screws less than two inches in length, twelve cents instead of eleven cents per pound; on cotton seed oil, twenty-three cents per gallon; on glass demijohns, ten cents per gallon capacity.

The following proviso, attached in the printed bill to a section in relation to fruits, was stricken out:—

Provided, That the loss of quantity of the fruits above named by decay on the voyage shall be admitted, when such loss shall be of full packages or other separable portions, and on oranges and lemons in boxes, loss of quantity may be allowed when such loss reaches thirty-three per cent. of the quantity in the boxes, such loss being certified by the appraisers of damage; but to no other loss or damage shall be allowed in abatement of duty.

In the original bill the importation of fireworks is prohibited.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a proviso, which was adopted, that fireworks placed on shipboard before the 1st of May next may be imported on payment of duties, and they may be imported in bond on their way to other countries.

The bill was amended to go into effect on the 1st of April next.

The amendments of the Finance Committee were now continued, and the bill was before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and still open to amendment.

Mr. CATTELL (N. J.), addressed the Senate at some length, on the general subject of a protective tariff, arguing in favor of protection as essential to the welfare of the country, and against free trade, as calculated to build up the mechanical interests of foreign nations at the expense of the United States. He quoted from the statistics of this and other countries, and introduced comparisons to prove his position. The industry of our own land, he said, supplied us with ninety per cent. of our wants. If the workshops of the United States were closed up, by compelling them to do so, or to enter into unfair competition with the workshops of Europe, the result would ultimately be to decrease instead of decreasing prices, while you turned out of employment the laboring millions of this country.

Mr. CATTELL, in the course of his remarks, introduced the following tables, prepared, he said, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department:—

The value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States, for the year 1860, was in round numbers as follows:—Those engaged in agriculture, $1,600,000,000; manufacturers, including all processes between the raw material and consumption, and thus comprises the cost of buildings erected, railroads and canals equipped, home-made manufactures, &c., $917,000,000; mining, $100,000,000; fishing, $15,000,000; hunting, $200,000,000; wood cutting, &c., $25,000,000; domestic commerce, $1,300,000,000—this sum represents the net annual earnings of, or gross increase of money value derived from railroads, canals, turnpikes, steamboats, &c., employed in the transportation of passengers and commodities within the country, including the money value of all incidental labor devoted thereto; foreign commerce, $190,000,000, net annual earnings or gross increase of money value derived from exchanging products with foreign countries, that is, from foreign imports and exports, and from the carrying to and fro of passengers, &c.; engaged in improving the face of the country and subduing to the purposes of society, $2,400,000,000. This sum represents the yearly increase of value of lands and other immovable property newly brought into cultivation or improved, and comprise the "permanent ways" of railroads and canals and all real property. Total gold value, $6,756,000,000. The same reduced to currency, at 140 estimate for 1866, $9,458,000,000.

Of the sixty-seven hundred and fifty-six millions gold value produced in 1860, six thousand millions were consumed during the same time, leaving a surplus or annual gain of seven hundred and fifty-five millions. As the product of 1866 was about the same in gold value as that of 1860, the surplus was of course the same. The latter amounted in currency, in 1866, at 140 for gold, to one thousand and fifty-seven millions, and of this amount one hundred and sixty-one millions in currency was paid to the Government in the form of taxes.

These figures are not only interesting and instructive in their detail, but the grand total of the public earning in currency, ninety-four hundred and fifty-eight millions, almost surpasses belief, and induces the thought that the human mind is scarcely capable of conceiving the vastness of the material resources of the nation when the energy and enterprise of our people shall have been fully developed.

The argument that import duties are a direct tax upon the consumer without any compensating benefit, which, if true, would fall most heavily on agriculture, I have already attempted to answer, in the course of these remarks, and but restate what I have said, when I assert that the soundest of the recent writers upon political economy, and especially those of our own country, deny the truth of their assertion; and that they are sustained by rigid examination of the facts and a careful comparison of results under different systems. I admit that British writers on political economy, who assume the hypothesis of free trade, have occupied the field for more than half a century, but the unsoundness of their theory has been shown, not only by the closer reasoning of latter writers, but also by the wisest political statesmen of all highly prosperous countries.

Napoleon the Great is reported by Las Casas to have said, duties which were so severely condemned by political economists should not, if is true, be an object to the treasury; they should be the guaranty and protection of a nation, and should correspond with the nature and objects of its trade. Holland, which is destitute of production and manufactures, and which has a trade only of transit commerce, should be free of all fetters and barriers. France, on the contrary, which is rich in every sort of production and manufactures, should incessantly guard against the importations of a rival who might still continue to be superior to her, and also against the cupidity of egotism and indifference of mere brokers.

I have not fallen into the error of modern systematisers who imagine that all the wisdom of nations is centered in themselves. Experience is the true wisdom of nations, and what does all the reasoning of the economists amount to. At another time he said if an empire were made of adamant political economists would grind it to dust. For myself, I prefer to accept the practical wisdom of this great man rather than the speculations of Adam Smith or any of his disciples.

If, then, it has been shown by practical results that, taking a series of years, prices are cheapened rather than advanced by protection to home manufacturers by stimulating home competition, and that there is harmony with, instead of antagonism to, all the great interests of our country, the foundation upon which the free trade hypothesis is built is destroyed, and the whole fabric falls.

But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the money price of an article was advanced to the extent of the duties imposed, it does not follow that it is actually dearer to the consumer. Full employment to the laborer increases his power to buy and consume, and agriculture confessedly supplies a large part of his wants. The artisan who makes the plough, the axe, the mower or the reaper, whether he does it in England or America, must be fed. If he be an American artisan, the more fully you keep him employed, the greater his ability to purchase your products. He must, of necessity, have bread, and he must, therefore, be a customer for what the farmer has.

Twenty years ago last autumn, said Mr. Cattell, I embarked in the trade of breadstuffs in the city of Philadelphia. At that time, and for some succeeding years, the entire volume of my business was made up of consignments of agricultural products from the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Juniata, and the Lehigh. I have not the figures at command, but I am sure I speak within bounds when I say that my own house and the four or five others doing business from the same points must have received from this quarter four or five millions of bushels of cereals per annum. Philadelphia is still the natural market for the surplus products of this territory, but for some years past there have not been consignments enough received from that entire section to realize commission sufficient to pay the salary of a receiving clerk. Do you ask has production fallen fallen off. I answer no: on the contrary it has increased. But the whole line of these valleys has been dotted with furnaces, and forges, and rolling mills, and saw mills, and factories, and workshops, filled with operatives, and the consumer of agricultural products has been brought to the farmers' doors. He now finds a readier market for his products at home, at prices equal to those ruling on the seaboard, of which he avails himself, and thus saves all the cost of transportation and factorage, equal at average prices to about twenty per cent.

Nay, more, sir. My own firm has frequently, within the past few years, sold and shipped to millers in one of these valleys—that in which the iron interest has been most developed, the Lehigh—wheat drawn from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to supply the deficiency in the consumptive want, and those products of the prairie West were sold, too, at a price far in excess of what could have been realized by exportation to any country on the face of the globe. As a consequence of this state of things, land has risen in value through all this section, and farms that could have been bought, fifteen or twenty years ago, at forty or fifty dollars per acre, are now saleable at one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars per acre. Villages have grown to be towns and towns have grown to be cities, agriculture and manufactures have clasped hands, and prosperity reigns.

Mr. SPRAGUE (R. I.) called attention to the necessity for increased protection to the linen interest in this country. He thought unmanufactured flax ought to be admitted duty free, so as to encourage the manufacture of linen in this country.

Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate went into Executive session.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Senate soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the Secretary of the Interior was requested to communicate information relative to the condition and occupancy of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

The morning hour commenced by Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee (which was called for reports) reporting back the Senate bill to confirm the title of the Messrs. Clark to certain lands in Florida, claimed under a Spanish grant. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of Charles Clarke, Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also the House bill introduced by Mr. Bingham, December 10, to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof or of his orders in the suppression of the late Rebellion against the United States, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill was recommitted, the Committee to give one day's notice of its being reported. As amended, it reads as follows:—

Be it enacted. That all acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval, after the 4th of March, Anno Domini 1861, and before the 1st day of December, 1865, respecting martial law, military trials by courts martial or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment, and trial of persons charged with participation in the late Rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of affording aid and comfort to the Rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by courts marhal or military commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President, made as aforesaid, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same extent and with the same effect as if said orders and proclamations had been issued and made, and said arrests, imprisonment, proceedings, and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of a law thereof previously enacted and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done; and no civil court of the United States or of any State, or of the District of Columbia, or of any district or territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts, for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority or with the approval of the President, within the period aforesaid, and respecting any of the matters aforesaid; and all officers and other persons in the service of the United States acting in the premises shall be held *prima facia* to have been authorized by the President, and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill to prescribe an oath to public officers, members of the bar, &c.

The substitute provides that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counsellor in any Court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or who has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, in armed hostility thereto.

The second section declares the first section to be the rule of every Court of the United States.

The third section makes it the duty of the judges, when the suggestion is made in open Court, that any person acting as an attorney or counsellor of the Court, or proposing so to act, if barred by the provisions of this act, or when the judge shall believe such person to be so barred, to inquire and ascertain whether such person has been guilty of treason, bribery murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort and encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto; and if the Court be of opinion that such person has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or given aid any comfort and encouragement to the enemies of the United States, to exclude and debar such person from the office of attorney or counsellor.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in briefly explaining and advocating the bill, said that if there were five judges in the highest judicial tribunal of the land who had not sufficient respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contaminations of conspirators and traitors against the Government of the country, then the time had arrived when the legislative department of the Government should exercise its powers to declare who shall be officers of the Government in the administration of the law in the courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) hoped the gentlemen from Massachusetts would not rush this bill through the House without allowing some opportunity on his (Mr. Chanler's) part to speak, not in favor of Rebellion, but of the Supreme Court. (Laughter).

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) said he would allow Mr. Chanler five minutes.

Mr. CHANLER thanked the gentleman from Massachusetts for his extensive courtesy (laughter), and said, by this bill the whole issue was changed. It was not now a question of rebellion, but the members on his (Mr. Chanler's) side were now called upon to sustain the character of the Supreme Court of the United States against the assaults of the zealous advocate from Massachusetts. When a Cardinal was to be admitted into the College of Cardinals, at Rome, that body sat in judgment upon the candidate, and one of them, arrayed in all the panoply of his office, assumed the position of "devil's advocate," accusing the candidate of all imaginable iniquities.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) called Mr. Chanler to order for the words which he had applied to Mr. Boutwell in designating him as "the devil's advocate."

The reporters were directed to write out the sentence, and while they were engaged in doing so

Mr. STEVENS said he hoped Mr. Spalding would withdraw the question of order, as Mr. Chanler had not said a word. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPALDING withdrew the point of order.

Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. Boutwell to extend his time a little longer (laughter), as he did not mean anything personal to him in the historical allusion he had made, but simply meant that, historically speaking, he (Mr. Boutwell) occupied on this floor the same character as "the devil's advocate" did in the College of Cardinals. Five minutes would not be enough for him to defend the character of the Supreme Court. (Shouts of laughter and expressions of "that's so," &c.)

Mr. CHANLER continued his remarks till the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated that his time was up.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) having obtained five minutes to state his views, made use of the time in arguing against the bill, as well because it was *ex post facto* in its character, and, therefore, unconstitutional, as because it was injudicious in point of policy.

The previous question was seconded; yeas, 76; nays, 38.

Mr. HALE, having been allowed five minutes by Mr. Boutwell, made a speech in opposition. He asked, at the opening of his remarks, whether the bill applied to State Courts as well as to Federal Courts.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied in the negative. It did not interfere with State Courts at all.

Mr. HALE said that while he had no sympathy with those who attacked the Supreme Court, neither had he any disposition to take any action that would do away with the test oath, so far as applicable to public officers. But while the office of attorney or counsellor was nominally an officer, it was really only a profession, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to apply the test oath to lawyers, even if Congress had the constitutional power to do so.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa), as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) inquired of him whether it was not the rule in all State Courts to require candidates for admission to the bar to show a good moral character, and whether this bill was really different in principle?

Mr. WILSON said there was really no difference between the rule now adopted by the State Courts and that provided for in this bill.

Mr. FINCK (Ohio) inquired of Mr. Wilson whether the bill was not retractive, inasmuch as it would require the dismissal of men who were now acting as counsellors,

Mr. WILSON admitted that it was retractive, but contended that all inquiry in character was necessarily retractive.

Mr. FINCK denied that an inquiry into character was simply as to the man's standing at the time, not to what his conduct had been in the past.

Mr. WILSON replied that it was by a man's conduct in the past that his character was to be known.

Mr. BOUTWELL closed the debate, arguing in support of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) interrupted Mr. Boutwell to inquire whether this bill did more than to embody in the form of a statute what was now the common law of courts?

Mr. BOUTWELL—There can be no doubt on that point, and I say here on my responsibility, with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is an offense to the dignity and respectability of the nation, that the Supreme Court of the nation, by the general authority vested in it under the Constitution and laws, does not protect itself from the contamination of Rebels and traitors until the Rebellion itself shall be suppressed, and until those men shall be restored to their rights as citizens. But the Supreme Court failing in the performance of that high duty, the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States, by whose breath alone the Supreme Court exists (Mr. Boutwell pronounced these words with strong emphasis), should assume an exact and specific authority, and should declare, by solemn law, that men who have been guilty of murder, or treason, or bribery, or who have raised their arms to strike down the Government of the country, should not participate in the administration of the laws of the land until they are absolved from their crimes.

And it is not enough that the Supreme Court tell us that the President's pardon absolves these men from their iniquities. The President's pardon may open the doors of jails and penitentiaries; it may release criminals who are guilty of murder and other felonies; but while I occupy a place on this floor, never, with my consent, shall the pardon of the President be a certificate on which a felon enters into the tribunals of the land and assists in the administration of the laws.

As Mr. Boutwell resumed his seat, there was an outburst of applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The Speaker warned the spectators in the galleries that they must not indulge in manifestations of applause or disapprobation.

Mr. JOHNSON (Pa.) inquired whether applause on the floor was not as much out of order as applause in the galleries.

The Speaker replied that it was. He also announced that, Mr. Boutwell having taken his seat, debate on the bill was closed, and that the first question would be on the substitute.

Mr. JOHNSON appealed to Mr. Boutwell to allow him two minutes time.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would be glad to do so, but several other gentlemen had made similar appeals to him, and he could not gratify them all.

Mr. JOHNSON said he hoped the application and refusal would go on the record.

Mr. ROGERS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. Negatived—yeas, 40; nays, 111.

The substitute was agreed to without a division, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill by its title, which is the usual way of reading a bill the third time, when

Mr. JOHNSON demanded that the engrossed bill be read.

It required some time for the Copying Clerk to engross the bill, and that time was obtained by calling the yeas and nays slowly on a motion to reconsider something.

In the meantime, Mr. Strohm, the Engrossing Clerk, was at work, and had the bill engrossed by the time the yeas and nays had been completed.

The engrossed bill was then read the third time.

The Democrats then commenced a series of dilatory motions to stave off the final vote on the passage of the bill. The rules permit dilatory motions to be made, and to succeed each other without end, such as motions that the House do now adjourn; that when it do adjourn it be for two days or three days; that the House take a recess; that something or other be reconsidered, and that somebody be excused from voting. The rules do not give to the Speaker the right to refuse entertaining motions of this kind, and as one-fifth of the members voting can order the yeas and nays to be taken, and as a vote by yeas and nays occupies nearly half an hour, a majority of one-fifth may, if so disposed, block up the whole business of the House. On this occasion the Democrats were able to muster thirty-five votes, and thus to procure the yeas and nays on all these motions. They exercised their power and their parliamentary right, and kept the House alternating between votes on adjournment and votes on motions to reconsider, &c.

During some breaks in these lively proceedings, the Speaker presented Executive communications, as follows:—

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by Mr. Allison's resolution of some days since, in reference to United States bonds, &c. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, transmitting reports relative to the loss of the *Evening Star* and the wreck of the *Commodore*. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORRIS (N. Y.) presented the petition of Geo. Myland, W. S. Davis, Hon. J. S. Endress, of Livingston county, N. Y., asking that the official conduct of the President of the United States may be inquired into by the grand inquest of the nation, and that if he is found guilty of usurpation and other crimes, a bill of impeachment for the same may be presented to the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, for action thereon.

Also, the petition of Adam Clark and many others, of Yates county, N. Y., approving of the Tariff bill upon the subject of wool agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers at the last session of Congress, and which passed the House of Representatives last winter, and asking that immediate action may be had thereon by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) presented the petition of thirty-four citizens of the town of Genesee, Allegheny county, New York, in favor of the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WARREN (Conn.) presented the petition of G. W. Howland, of New Haven, Connecticut, for compensation for services whilst held to military service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the memorial of the Union Knife Company, Tuttle & Whittemore, and other hardware manufacturers of Naugatuck, Connecticut, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax upon their several products. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, the memorial of William Wilcox & Co., and other manufacturers of padlocks and other articles of hardware, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax on their products. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the memorial of the Union Shear Company, and other manufacturers and employees, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax on the several articles of manufacture. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MYERS (Pa.) presented the petition of a large number of manufacturers of segars and segar makers of the Third District of Pennsylvania for a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on all domestic segars, to remedy the irregularities of the present system of inspection and taxation, approving the existing tariff on foreign segars, and praying for an alteration in the laws permitting stamps to be sold to the manufacturers at five dollars per thousand, and for increased penalties for violation of the revenue laws. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Inspectors of the Port of New York for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At length at a quarter to five o'clock,

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) intimated that as the House had been in session more than the usual length of time, it might as well adjourn for to-day, and the bill would come up to-morrow for action.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) objected to debate, and the House went on to the pastime of voting by yeas and nays.

Mr. BOUTWELL interrupted the proceedings to ask whether, if the House adjourned now, an hour could be agreed upon for taking the vote to-morrow.

A general shout of "No, no," came from the Democrats.

Very well, said Mr. BOUTWELL, we will remain here till we get a vote.

Very well, replied Mr. FINCK, defiantly, we will stay here for a week, if need be, and Mr. Barber, the clerk, went on calling the list of yeas and nays.

One of the votes showed that there was less than a quorum present, upon which a call of the House was ordered, and the pages were sent to the restaurants and committee rooms to notify the absent members. The whipping-in process resulted in getting 112 members to answer to their names. Then the doors were closed, and the names of absentees were called and excuses were made for some. Those who were excused on account of leave of absence, were Messrs. Alley, Ames, Arnell, Blow, Clarke (Kansas), Culver, Lawrence (Ohio), and Washburne (Ill.) Those excused on account of illness of themselves or some members of their families, were Messrs. Darling, Dumont, Garfield, Harris, Henderson, Hubbard (Iowa), Jones, Stevens, Thayer, Van Horn (Mo.) Ward (Ky.) and Wright.

The House then refused to excuse Messrs. Patterson, Pomeroy and Rousseau. A warrant then issued to the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants for the members who had not answered to their names and had not been excused.

The first member brought up was Mr. Whaley (W. Va.) but he protested that he had answered to his name. Proceedings were, therefore, stopped against him.

The Sergeant-at-arms appeared with Messrs. Perham and Eckley in custody. In excuse for their absence it appeared that they had gone for their dinner. They were condemned to pay the costs of their arrest.

Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) asked leave to make a suggestion in the way of compromise. Lost.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) objected to any compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) moved an adjournment, but this motion was voted down.

Then Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend all further proceedings under the rule, and that was also voted down.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that his colleague (Mr. Le Blond) have ten minutes to address the House.

Mr. LE BLOND (Ohio) modestly declined the proffered grace.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) said he would yield eight minutes of his time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) if he wanted to address the House.

A Republican member asked what time Mr. Eldridge had to give.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that he had all night.

Mr. DELANO (Ohio) was brought in by the Sergeant-at-arms, and excused himself by stating that he had gone home to dinner.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) inquired whether it would be in order to call upon Mr. Delano to take the test oath? (Laughter.)

Mr. Delano (Ohio) was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. BUCKLAND (Ohio) being also brought in, made a like excuse.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired where he had got his dinner. If in the restaurant of the House, that was penalty enough.

Mr. Buckland was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) inquired whether it would be in order to have ham sandwiches supplied to members.

The Speaker replied that that would require an appropriation, and would have to be first considered in Committee of the Whole. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM made another effort to suspend further proceedings, but the Democrats added their negative votes to those of the more resolute Republicans and the motion was lost.

Then Mr. BOYER (Pa.) moved to adjourn, but that motion was voted down, 34 to 46. This last vote showing that there was a quorum present.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) made an effort to get the House to resume business on the bill, but that effort was also ineffectual.

The point of order having been made, in the case of Mr. Ingersoll, that smoking segars in the hall was contrary to the rules,

The Speaker so decided, and Mr. Ingersoll had to forego the enjoyment of his segar.

A colored waiter being soon after in the act of depositing a dinner tray on the desk of a member,

Mr. INGERSOLL took his revenge by calling attention to it as a breach of the rules.

The Speaker decided the same way, and the hungry member had to retire to eat his dinner in one of the cloak rooms.

Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) inquired whether the colored waiter was entitled to the privileges of the floor, and the Speaker replied that, as an employee of the House, he was.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and tellers called for ordering the yeas and nays. There were two yeas and three nays, and the Speaker stated that over one-fifth of those voting having voted yea, the yeas and nays were ordered, and so the Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ORTH (Ind.), being captured by the Sergeant-at-Arms, made the excuse that he had been home to dinner.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that, being subjugated, he accept suffrage without regard to race or color, and take the test oath. (Laughter.) He was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. HISE (Ky.) was next brought in, and proceeded seriously to express how discouraged and disgusted he had been with the bill that was before the House, and which was one of a series of such measures.

Mr. ALLISON called him to order. It was not in order to discuss the merits of the bill now.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, adding that if the gentleman was opposed to the bill it was the greater reason for the gentleman to remain in his seat.

Mr. HISE went on and declared that when he had heard the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) get up and proclaim such a monstrous and abominable question, and when he (Mr. Hise) was precluded from replying, he thought he might retire without prejudice to the public service. He hoped, if not now in order, it would sometime be in order to express his views on the bill.

Mr. PRICE called attention to the fact that the reason assigned by Mr. Hise for his absence was the same reason alleged by Southern members for retiring from their seats in 1861.

The Speaker stated that Mr. Price was not in order.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Ill.) wanted to know what effect the recent decision of the Supreme Court had on these arrests?

The Speaker was not aware that it had any. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hise was excused on payment of costs, but immediately afterwards

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) moved to reconsider the vote excusing him.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the reading of some remarks made by Mr. Hise in reference to Mr. Boutwell. He thought a fine ought to be imposed on Mr. Hise, who, instead of making a respectful excuse to the House, had uttered Secession sentiments.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he regarded the language used by Mr. Hise as unparliamentary.

Mr. SCHENCK thought it was unparliamentary, but it was not on that ground that he had it read, but to prove to the House that a more severe penalty should be imposed.

Mr. HISE defended the language he had made use of as being within the rules of debate. He disclaimed any personal disrespect to Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he should not have felt particularly aggrieved by the remarks of Mr. Hise, and hoped that the matter would not be pressed further. He reminded the other side of the House that the Judiciary Committee had only two hours for its reports, and that ought to be sufficient excuse for his not allowing debate on this bill. He had given all the time for debate that could possibly be given.

Mr. HISE paid a compliment to the courtesy of Mr. Boutwell, and again disclaimed any intention of personal offense. But he thought this practice of a previous question, which he had never heard of before he came to this House, was an arbitrary and despotic proceeding.

Mr. HILL suggested that Mr. Hise had already had four hours of the time of the House in debate this session.

Mr. HISE confessed that he had, but he had had barely time to set out the heads of the argument which he had proposed to make. (Laughter.) He proposed that the measure before the House be postponed to a certain day, and that he should be allowed two hours more in addition to the four hours he had already had. (Laughter.) This proceeding, after occupying over an hour's time, Mr. Hise was allowed to drop, the motion to reconsider not being pressed.

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Messrs. Morrill and about a dozen more of delinquent members at the bar of the House.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) claimed that as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he was entitled to be absent.

The Speaker stated that if the committee were in session, the gentleman would be excused.

Mr. MORRILL did not claim that, and submitted with a good grace to the imposition of costs.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) inquired whether it would be in order to excuse all the culprits *en masse*?

The Speaker replied that he did not recognize the gentlemen at the bar as culprits, but as members of the House. (Laughter.)

The following named members were severally excused on payment of costs.

Messrs. Eggleston, Goodyear, Stillwell, Anderson, Pike, Plants, McKuer, Hubbell (Ohio), Starr, Bidwell, Baxter, Washburne (Ind.), Dawson, Hart, Warner, Banks, Maynard, Rice (Mass.).

During these proceedings, Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether it was not competent for the Speaker of the House to issue a general proclamation of amnesty. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether the fees exacted could not be appropriated to get a dinner for those gentlemen who remained in the House.

Mr. PIKE (Me.) suggested that the fees should go for drinks. (Laughter.)

Disposition having been made of the last batch of members who had been presented by the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. BOUTWELL, once more, at ten minutes past eight, moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 74; nays 45.

So all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, after having occupied about three hours.

The dilatory motions were resumed. Mr. FINCK opening with a motion of adjournment, and the yeas and nays being ordered by a vote of 35, the vote stood—yeas 34; nays 93.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) suggested that if there would be an understanding to come to a vote on the bill to-morrow, without debate, he would now favor an adjournment.

Objections came from the Democratic side.

Another vote or two by yeas and nays having been taken,

Mr. FINCK offered a compromise, that one hour should be allowed for debate to-morrow, and then the vote can be taken without further dilatory motions.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ind.) and others objected.

Mr. WENTWORTH suggested that the hour's debate should take place now.

The attempts at compromise having failed, the House resumed the endless chain of yeas and nays on dilatory motions, and at a quarter past nine proceeded to vote on the important motion of amending a proposition to adjourn till Thursday by adjourning till Friday.

The House has spent the whole evening since five o'clock in dilatory motions on the part of the Democrats to prevent a vote on Mr. Boutwell's Test Oath bill. At the present time, (eleven o'clock) there is no prospect of a compromise or of a yielding on either side, and an all night session seems inevitable.

JAN. 23d—1 A. M.—The House is still in session. Half an hour since Mr. BOUTWELL moved an adjournment, remarking that he wanted to save the legislative day of Wednesday.

Though some of the more prominent Republicans, as Messrs. Boutwell, Morrill, Bingham, Spalding, etc., favored the motion, it was defeated by seven votes.

The House is now engaged in the important question whether the excusing Mr. Thomas (Md.) from attendance on the night session, shall be reconsidered.

The general tone of the House is good tempered, the only indication of an opposite feeling being when Mr. Le Blond took an appeal from the decision of the Speaker *pro tem.* Mr. Rollins and Mr. Rollins declined to entertain it, in which he was sustained by Speaker Colfax on his resuming the Chair.

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Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:00, 6, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:00 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL.—The grand Hebrew Ball, in aid of the charity fund, came off last night at the Academy of Music, and the managers of it may congratulate themselves on having given an entertainment which could not be excelled in splendor, variety, and commendable good management.

The Academy was filled with the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the city, augmented by many of the *Aaut tos* of New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Chicago. All these commingled and moved without stint through the vast reservoir of the Academy. The ball, in the aggregate, was certainly the most magnificent of the season, and every lady who was anybody was there.

The parquette and stage were boarded over for the accommodation of the dancers, the dress circle and galleries being crowded with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. We regret exceedingly that we have not space to devote to the description of particular dresses—a point on which we were prepared to gratify the taste and curiosity of our readers generally, and of the ladies particularly.

Those who dote on loveliness in dress as well as loveliness in person and manners, will scarcely be content with the admission of the broad fact that the Hebrew Ball of last night, in this special essentiality of dress, excelled, in an eminent degree, any of the entertainments yet given.

We have attended the balls of this society in years gone by, and can say with positive knowledge that—although those of former years were considered excelsior, and attended by the *creme de la creme* of the Israelites of the city, with a fair proportion of the opposite faith—the one of last night was the most costly, the best managed, and the most superb reunion yet given.

Mr. Isaac Binswanger officiated as Master of Ceremonies, and discharged the duties of his position in the most gentlemanly and satisfactory manner. He was assisted by Messrs. H. W. Arnold, H. Gunsenhauser, Henry Cohen, H. Weiller, M. Rosenbach, and Dr. Judah Isaacs, as Floor Managers, and from the commencement of the exercises until the close, these gentlemen gave incessant attention to the comfort and wants of their patrons.

Mr. Mark Hassler was *chef d' orchestre*, and the orchestra itself was composed of the first instrumentalists of Philadelphia, which might of course be expected from the simple fact of the Hasslers being in the ascendency. The fine music was a marked and prominent feature of the evening and gave great satisfaction. Towards 10 o'clock the ball was opened by the performance of the Grand Coronation March, by Meyerbeer, which was played with regularity, precision, and well accented movement. Meyerbeer, though at times a rather indigestible and somewhat misled composer to the masses, has in *this* composition met royalty with regal, harmonious splendor.

The programme was carried through as prepared by the committee, consisting of twenty members, well selected, fairly divided as to grade and characteristic, many of their *arias* being from the most approved authors, with a sprinkling of Hasslers' uniting in the Lancers, Galop, Polka, and Mazourka Quadrille.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.—The Young Mænnerchor Society to-night give their annual fancy dress ball. The proceeds are wholly devoted to benevolent purposes. The probabilities are that it will be a splendid affair. The *creme de la creme* of the German element of our population will participate in the exercises. The hall will open with a grand march, and the procession will be grand in costly and handsome costumes. Flaroons of grotesque and extravagant characters will be followed by the grand golden triumpa wagon, containing the Prince and Princess Carnival, the chariot being drawn by butterflies driven by a monkey. Then will come an army of arrayed members in miscellaneous costumes.

GRAND CONCERT.—By referring to our advertising columns our readers will see that the Philomelic Music Circle, assisted by the Germavia Orchestra, give their first concert of the season to-morrow (Thursday) night, January 24, in National Hall. The chorus of the Philomelic numbers about one hundred well-trained singers, none being admitted to membership who do not possess a practical knowledge of vocal music, and under the able leadership of Dr. L. Meigenen, cannot fail to render their part with fine effect. The soloists are all talented, and the programme embraces selections from the greatest masters. Considering the character of the entertainment, and the noble object of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the concerts are given, we predict a full house.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Philadelphia Newsboy* this evening, with all its splendid scenery; Mrs. Barney Williams as the "Newsboy." Mr. Williams will appear in his Irish specialties of "Phelim O'Donnell" and "Bryan O'Lynn." This forms one of the most attractive cards of the season, and the public will appreciate the efforts of the favorite Williamses to please.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Brougham has greatly improved his capital extravaganza of *Columbus*. Mr. Brougham as "Don Christoval de Pigeon;" Miss Effie Germon as his son "Diego;" and Mr. Charles Walcott, Jr., as "King Ferdy," were all excellent. Miss Annie Graham, as "Columbia," was bewitchingly beautiful, and acted with more *naivete* than we have ever known her to be guilty of. The grand march and drill by the ballet was better than most exhibitions of the kind, and came in for a good share of the applause. The piece is put upon the stage in admirable style. It will be played to-night. Mr. Brougham will also play "Wilkins Micawber," in *David Copperfield*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The second representation of the new pantomime of *Jack and Gill* was witnessed by a house more crowded than the first, and never did an audience laugh more heartily. The piece is now in splendid working order. "Mars's" lamb has arrived from New York, and follows her everywhere. "Jack" and "Gill" go up the hill, and down again. The clown (Mr. G. L. Fox) astonishes every one with his facial oddities. The grand transformation and final scene is the most magnificent ever exhibited in this city. On Saturday (an unusual thing at this theatre) there will be a grand matinee. The bare mention of the fact will fill the Arch with the heads of families and their little ones.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Mollie Williams appears in *Asmodeus* and *Katty O'Shea!* this evening, supported by Mr. Vincent and Mr. Belvil Ryan.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are running *The Spectres' Frolic, Polka La Militaire*, and *Italian Airs at the Academy*, with many other good things. "The Family Resort" is crowded with the *elite* every night.

SIGNOR BLITZ has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is once again in full feather. His programme is varied and attractive. Don't forget the Signor at the Assembly Buildings.

Novel Settlement of a Church-Rate Difficulty.—A gentleman possessed of an estate near Brosely, in Shropshire, England, has hit upon an original plan for settling the church-rate question among his tenants, several of whom are dissenters, and opposed to the tax. He has written a circular letter in which he makes them acquainted with his desire that they should pay the church rate without demur. He, however, acknowledges the possibility of some of them having religious scruples, which would prevent them from paying church rates except under compulsion, and he adds that any thus circumstanced are at liberty to follow the dictates of their conscience, and in such cases he (the landlord) will pay the rate for them, increasing their rent by the precise amount thus disbursed. He claims for this scheme that it will be satisfactory to all parties, inasmuch as dissenters will not be called upon to act contrary to their principles, and at the same time the revenue of the Church will be duly maintained.

The Lyons Silk Trade.—The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, says:—"As to the fabrication of silk, the year closes under great discouragement, especially for plain goods. A revival in damask is still spoken of, and the truth is that the taste for resuming this article is more and more decided every day, favored by the approach of the Exhibition. But damasks being more particularly winter stuffs, it will be necessary to await the spring orders to know if the demand is serious and will be durable."

A Great Scheme.—A project for supplying London with water from the lake district was recently discussed in a paper read before the Inventor's Institute in London. The plan is to take water from the meres of Cumberland and Westmoreland—Ulleswater in chief—and to bring it by aqueduct, culvert, and tunnel to a great reservoir near Harrow. The estimated supply is two hundred and fifty million gallons daily, more than four times as much as the Metropolis now uses. But London grows.

Night Street-Singing.—The Court of Cassation at Paris has decided that singing in the streets by night does not constitute the offense of nocturnal disturbance, unless aggravated by circumstances which change the character of the act and cause it to become a nuisance to the inhabitants. The proceedings which gave rise to that decision were a charge brought against four young men marching in company, and singing a piece from the "Dame Blanche," at 9·45 P. M.

A National Alliance of Trades' Unions in England.

The London *Star* says:—"With a view to offer the more effectual resistance to the combinations of employers and the action of lock-outs, a movement originated in Sheffield, last July, for the formation of a national alliance of associations of the employed. The scheme has proceeded so far as to allow of the first conference of the alliance being opened on Tuesday in Manchester, when fifty-six delegates assembled, accredited from fifty-four different trades, and as representing an aggregate of 50,830 members of workmen's associations. The annexed list of associations is not quite complete, but will show the present composition of the alliance:—

"Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, 5000 members; Operative Tailors' Association of London, 5000; South Yorkshire Miners' Association, Barnsley, 6000; Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Miners, Chesterfield, 7000; Journeyman Tailors' Society, Blackburn, 100; ditto, Preston, 130; Boiler-makers and Iron Ship-builders, Birkenhead, Manchester, etc., 9000; National Association of Ironworkers, Gateshead, 5000; Hollow-ware Pressers' Executive, Hanley, 670; Yorkshire Glassmakers' Trade Protection Society; Flaggers' and Slaters' Society, Preston, 40; Rotheram and Masborough Stove-grate Fitters, 20; Bleachers and Trimmers of Basford, 160; West Riding Amalgamated Society of Slubbers, Engineers and Spinners, Dewsbury, 798; Organized Trades of Hyde, 940; General Union of Joiners, Wolverhampton, 63; United Society of Laborers, Wolverhampton, 90; Iron Braziers, ditto, 50; Lancashire Cotton Spinners' Association, 6000; Ovenmen, Kilnmen, and Saggar-makers, Hanley, 1200; Carpenters and Joiners, Barrow-in-Furness, 275; United Trades of Warrington, 650; Hollingsheath Lodge, etc., Wednesbury, 216; Nottingham United Society of Operative Lacemakers, 900. The following are all Sheffield societies:—United Joiners' Toolmakers' Society, 180; Scissor Forgers' Society, 140; Combined Rollers and Roll-Turners, 60; British Plate, Spoon, and Fork Filers, 100; File-grinders' Society, 399; Wool-shear Forgers' Society, 60; File Hardeners' Society, 200; File Smiths' Union, 3000; Common and Patent Scythe-makers, 102; Fork-makers, Grinders, and Casters, 302; Sickle and Hook Forgers' Society, 200; Razor Grinders and Razor Scale Pressers, 350; Operative Millers' Friendly Society, 24; Edge Tool and Wool-shear Grinders, 220; Railway Spring Makers' Society, 360."

An Ignorant Crœsus.—The Italian papers announce the death, at Padua, of M. Silvestro Camerino, who left a fortune of forty-two million francs. More than half this sum goes to a nephew hitherto not in good circumstances, and the remainder is bestowed in legacies, bequests to religious institutions, and in making provision for numerous servants. Camerino could scarcely write his name, and fifty years ago he was working as a common laboror on the formation of a pistol road between Rovigo and Polasella.

Telegraphs for the Chinese.—Thanks to the Russian Embassy at Pekin, which has offered to forward private despatches, the Chinese now enjoy telegraphic communication with Europe. Telegrams are sent through the post or by express to Kiachta, on the Russo-Siberian frontier, a fifteen days' journey, where the telegraph begins. With the post, which goes four times a month, a telegram to St. Petersburg costs 30 roubles; by one-horse express, 98 roubles; and a two-horse express, 147 roubles.

Fog in Paris.—For several days in the latter part of December Paris was overhung with a fog, and though it could not pretend to vie with London at the same season, it was sufficient to intercept the light of the sun so that lamps had to be lighted in the shops at two or three o'clock in the afternoon. Of late years these fogs have become frequent.

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE,
AT THE
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST STREET & COLUMBIA AVENUE,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.
BRILLIANT AND BIZARRE COSTUMES!
ILLUMINATED BY COLORED FIRES!
AN AUGMENTED BAND OF MUSIC!
Take RIDGE AVENUE CARS. 1t*
Single Admission.....Twenty-Five Cents.

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WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
Ice Splendid. Snow removed. Open until 10 o'clock at night. 1t*

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Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
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OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FRESHLY ROASTED
A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. [1 16 1mip
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NEW FRUIT.
Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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OF ALL KINDS,
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MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 7 8 1m

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ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
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On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
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Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
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The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 6
TERMS [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session.....$50 00
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RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
Nettingham Lace Curtains,
From Ordinary to Rich Style.
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From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO
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All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
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A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., Hosiery Gloves, etc.
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Broche Long Shawls, at $10.
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Double Blanket Shawls, very low
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We are closing out our entire stock of DRESS GOODS at lower prices than they have been sold during the last six years. 1t

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WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants and vest, $15; do Silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $5.
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11 14 3m 8p

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